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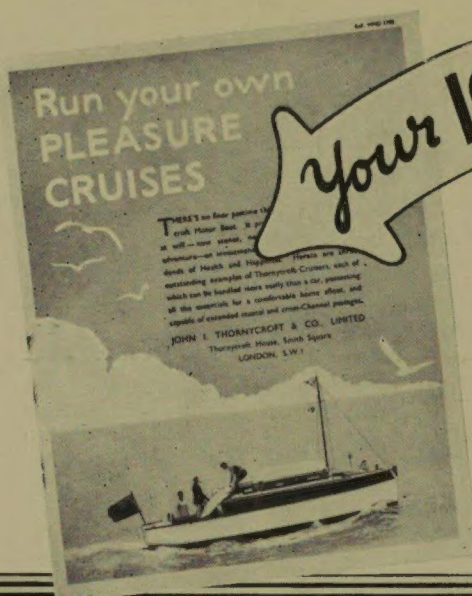
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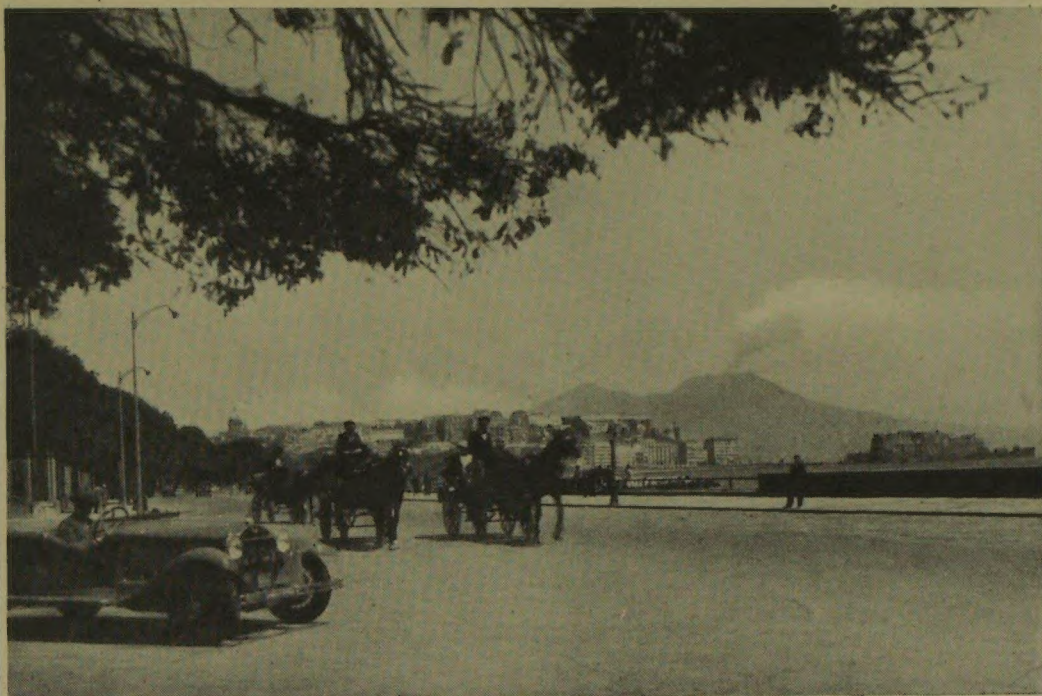
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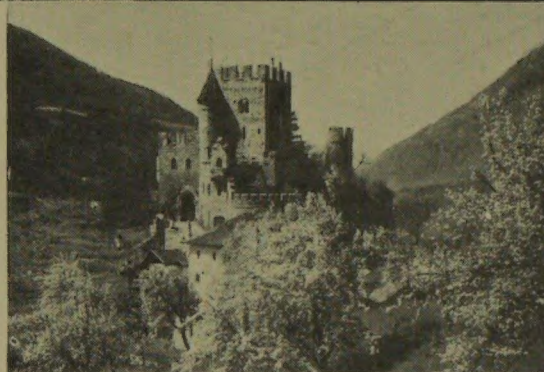
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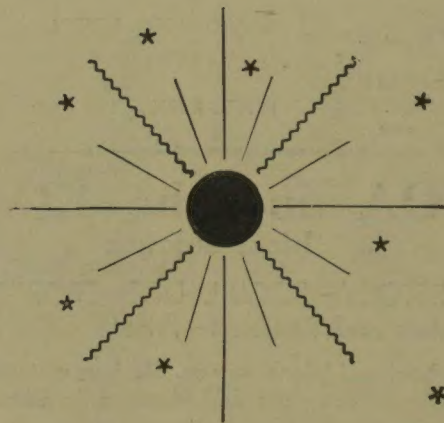
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1935.



THE TENSION BETWEEN ITALY AND ABYSSINIA: FASCIST MILITIA (BLACKSHIRTS) IN SERVICE KIT LEAVING ROME FOR EAST AFRICA, AND A CHEERING GROUP AT THE STATION AS THEY ENTRAINED FOR NAPLES.

At the moment of writing, the situation between Italy and Abyssinia is reported to be somewhat easier, the Abyssinian Government being inclined to accept the proposal of a neutral zone on the border of Italian Somaliland. Meanwhile, however, Italy's military precautions have gone a step further. On February 16 two battalions of Blackshirts (Fascist Militia), in full service kit with khaki

Colonial helmets, marched through Rome and entrained for Naples, whence they sailed for East Africa. Before leaving Rome they were reviewed by Signor Mussolini, who told them that that were going to the defence of their fatherland, and commended their soldierly appearance. Another battalion had previously left for East Africa, after inspection by the Prince of Piedmont.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

FROM the standpoint of most sensible people, is it not rather a point against a policy or theory that in practice it ends in pure nonsense? What I mean is this: we are all accustomed in the modern world, for instance, to hear the very reasonable praise of Athletics; some even call it Gymnastics, and the Nudists are ready to take advantage of the philological origin of the term. We hear, with varying degrees of sympathy, of all sorts of games and sports; of the Greek Spirit as expressed in Mrs. Wilkinson's school of dancing; or various other experiments, like that of Professor Piffle, who thinks that dancing should chiefly express itself in jumping. But with all this we are pleased, or at least patient; and we are reasonably interested in jumping, whether it be in the Long Jump of the Progressive or in the High Jump of the idealist of Uplift. We can tolerate all types of bodily energy, ranging from the most healthy sports of schoolboys to the most fantastic exhibitions of faddists. But we should feel that a certain limit had been reached if it were proclaimed that various athletes were to compete about which of them could most quickly jump down his own throat. We should realise that the progress had reached a point which we and our fathers were in the habit of describing as Nonsense.

Or, again, we are only too familiar in these difficult days with economic problems; about how men are to manage to get a living; and whether any reasonable number of them can find a crust of bread to eat, or a bone to gnaw, in a world which is producing so much food that whole stacks of it are burnt or thrown into the sea. Hence arise various speculations about how much a man can live on; or, more frequently, about how little a man can live on. Economists and statisticians, of State appointment and academic authority, discuss whether a workman can live on two pounds a week or, preferably, on one pound a week; and the advance of science may yet reveal that he can live on ten shillings a week or possibly ten pence. But suppose the ultimate outcome of these arithmetical calculations were to prove that he can live on minus tenpence. Suppose it were argued that he could somehow or other dine upon a debt. Imagine a complete mathematical proof that — ro was the exact numeral required for the upkeep of life. In that case we, who had put up with a good deal of mild and relative nonsense already, should probably recognise that we were in the presence of positive nonsense; of a new sort of nonsense; and that we could not put up with it at all.

Now, I know that I am much out of the modern fashion in these matters; but I am struck by the fact that we have pretty well reached this point in the modern view of sex relations, and the interchange of partners, apparently modelled on the dance-figure of my youth that was called the "Ladies' Chain." We read in every other novel or newspaper that the inconsistency and illogicality are due to the old laws of Marriage. It seems to me that they are nearly always due to the new laws of Divorce. But, anyhow, the point is that the argument has reached exactly that fantastic point I have mentioned in the other cases; and the statements reported in the newspapers sound exactly like the statement that a

man can live on minus his income or jump down his own throat. Up to a point, we, who hold an older moral philosophy in these matters, have at least been prepared to admit that the new experiments represented a philosophy of some kind. Those who held it, held it as a moral philosophy, even if some of us happened to think it was an immoral philosophy. But it is rapidly going beyond anything that could be called even an immoral philosophy. It is rapidly reaching that precipice of stark Nonsense of which I have already spoken; the point at which an argument can go no further because it has already contradicted itself. The examples of what I mean are scattered all over the

a formal divorce. Now, this has nothing to do with Christian marriage, or Pagan marriage, or polygamy, or promiscuity, or living like the beasts that perish. This is living like lunatics; and it does seem to me a point against the policy and philosophy that it has ultimately led to such crazy contradictions in terms.

I wish I could say, however, that this inner irrationality was confined to the mere nonsense of the newspapers or the tomfoolery of film-stars making a stunt. There is something rather queer and creepy about the fact that something of this unreason infects even the work of intellectual people when they are arguing along these lines. I saw lately a rather belated performance of a very well-known play by a lady whose work I admire so heartily and warmly that I would prefer not to judge her by the disjointed sophistry of this story, or even mention her name in this connection. The play, simply considered as a plot, does happen to illustrate exactly what I mean. The plot dealt with a mother and a daughter, the daughter being seventeen years old. The mother was going to get married, according to quite recognised rationalistic modern principles, to a man who was in love with her; having divorced her husband, who was in an asylum. The husband returns more or less cured, and the wife decides, at intervals of about five minutes, that she will and will not continue to live with him; or that she will or will not be married legally to the other man. Eventually, the daughter, who is otherwise a most humorous and charming character, jumps up and delivers a very unscientific lecture on heredity, by which she proves (without the smallest basis in existing biological or genetic knowledge) that she is tainted with her father's insanity, and must, therefore, remain with him. The mother does not even say "Thank you." She only says, "Why, then I am free"; and walks out. I was left revolving the real problem of this problem play, which was, "Who was the lunatic?"

Now, the stages of that rationalistic process were as follows. The mother was refusing to live with a man who was now sane (and, incidentally, had suffered only through fighting for his country), because she thought the prospect of living with this semi-invalid, with its possible threat of the return of mental trouble, so ghastly and torturing an agony that no reasonable morality

could expect her to endure it. She therefore passed on the agony to a child of seventeen, who happened to be her own child, and walked out without apparently worrying about the matter any more. Yet nothing in the play implied that she was supposed to be an insufferably selfish and heartless person. And nobody who criticised or applauded the play seemed to see anything odd about her logic.

Now, that play was written by one of the first and finest writers of our time. It was reviewed and admired by numberless critics who are undoubtedly highly intelligent men. And it seems to me to be in the exact sense Nonsense; a loss of all normal consistency of thought or possible theory of conduct. And, without raising the general moral issue, I do think there is a warning in such a disregard of all that is intellectual, quite apart from what is moral.



A COMING EVENT IN THE AUCTION-ROOM: THE TEMPLE NEWSAM MAZER—A FIFTEENTH-CENTURY CUP (WITH AN OLD ENGLISH INSCRIPTION) WHOSE EMERGENCE AMOUNTS TO A "DISCOVERY" FOR THE MODERN COLLECTOR.

The Temple Newsam Mazer, owned by Lord Halifax (formerly, as Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India) is to be offered for sale at Sotheby's on March 28. It dates from about 1470, and measures 6½ inches in diameter. In recent times it has been out of view, and it is apparently unrecorded in modern works of reference, though a writer of 1816 mentions the discovery at Temple Newsam, Leeds, of a cup believed to date from the time of the Templars. The maplewood bowl has a silver-gilt band (Gothic silver-work at its best) inscribed with an Old English couplet in Gothic letters: "Quod Wele Ware Hym Yat Wyste In whome Yat He Might Tryste" ("Well is it for him who knows in whom he may trust"). What seems to be the complete song (of which this is the opening couplet) occurs in an early fifteenth-century MS. in the Cambridge University Library. The foot of the mazer was added about 1600-1630, when the original print from the centre of the bowl was apparently removed and replaced by the crest of the Lee family, Baronets of Ditchley and Quarrendon. The crest is presumably that of Sir Henry Lee, Bt. (d. 1631). His widow married the second Earl of Manchester, whose daughter, Lady Essex Montagu, became the wife of the first Viscount Irwin. The Temple Newsam Mazer resembles in form the Cromwell Mazer in the Victoria and Albert Museum, but the latter bears no inscription.

By Courtesy of Messrs. Sotheby and Co.

ordinary newspapers; and the extraordinary thing is that nobody seems to react in the name of Reason against any nonsense being quite so nonsensical.

I could mention twenty such cases at random. I saw the portrait and passionate eulogy of an American lady who was praised for being "The Inventor of Companionate Divorce." I saw similar laudation of another lady, who had been elaborately divorced from her husband, to the no small profit of numerous lawyers; and who then announced, when it was all over, that she proposed to go on living with her husband, because she was really rather fond of him. The news from Hollywood swarms, of course, with cases of people who get divorced from a man and then get married to the same man. On the other hand, in some famous and fashionable cases, a reconciliation is announced and immediately followed by

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



THE DESTRUCTIVE AVALANCHES IN AUSTRIA: A BAD FALL AT MUHLAU, NEAR INNSBRUCK, WHERE A NUMBER OF PEOPLE WERE TRAPPED; THOUGH RESCUED LATER.

Recently, there has been a succession of destructive avalanches in Austria. The Finsingtal (near the Zillertal), the Sillreyn, Pinzgau, and the Paznaun Valley (Oberinntal) were some of the districts which suffered. Our correspondent, describing the above photograph, notes: "Several people were buried at Muhlau, near Innsbruck, by a huge avalanche. After hours of strenuous work, however, rescuers were able to dig out the victims alive."



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT WINTER SPORTS IN TIROL: H.R.H. SETTING OUT FOR A SKI-RUN, AT KITZBUHEL.

As we noted in our last issue, in connection with a number of photographs of H.R.H. in Tirol, the Prince of Wales has been spending a winter-sport holiday at Kitzbühel. He concluded his stay at Kitzbühel on February 17, and left that night for Vienna. It was stated that he would stay there for five days. His Royal Highness paid an official call on President Miklas. He was enthusiastically received in the city.



BEFORE EVACUATING THE SAAR: GENERAL BRIND HOLDS A FINAL REVIEW OF THE ESSEX REGIMENT, OF THE BRITISH CONTINGENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL FORCE. The British contingent of the International Force was scheduled to leave the Saar between February 19 and the end of the month. As we write, it is stated that the armoured cars will leave on February 25, and G.H.Q. a day later. The French Government asked the British and Italian contingents to break their homeward journey through France for twenty-four hours, in order to visit Rheims and Paris. This invitation was gratefully accepted. It was stated that the Essex Regiment and the East Lancashire Regiment would march across London.



A WORDSWORTHIAN BEAUTY SPOT FOR THE NATION: THE DAFFODILS IN "DORA'S FIELD" ON RYDAL; PRESENTED TO THE NATIONAL TRUST.

Dora's Field, the famous daffodil beauty spot which the poet Wordsworth laid out with his own hands at Rydal, in the Lake District, has been presented to the National Trust by Mr. Gordon Wordsworth, the poet's grandson. The beautiful wooded field, overlooking Rydal Water, was given by Wordsworth to his daughter Dora. When there was talk of making a by-pass road through the land, Mr. Gordon Wordsworth bought it and offered it to the National Trust.



THE NEW L.M.S. "RAILCAR": A VEHICLE WHICH RUNS ON PNEUMATIC TYRES AND CARRIES SPARE WHEELS IN CASE OF A PUNCTURE!

A remarkable new "railcar" has been put through its trials by the L.M.S. It is streamlined and is driven by a twelve-cylinder "V"-type engine of 240 b.h.p. Its maximum speed is 70 m.p.h. It runs on sixteen wheels, and has pneumatic tyres! Spare wheels are carried in case of a puncture, and a wheel can be changed in six minutes. It has a seating capacity of fifty-six. On its trials it reached 50 m.p.h. in fifty seconds, from a standing start.

"MIGHT-HAVE-BEEN" ARCHITECTURE: "SIGHTS" THAT WOULD HAVE BECOME WORLD-FAMOUS, HAD THEY MATERIALISED!

DRAWINGS FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS. REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE INSTITUTE.

WHEN opening recently the exhibition of books and drawings at the Royal Institute of British Architects, in Portland Place, Sir Frederic Kenyon pointed out that it enabled the public not only to see the Institute's new building, but "by far the finest collection of architectural literature and drawings in the world." He added that, archaeologically, the drawings contain valuable evidence in regard to buildings that have disappeared. We illustrate here another very interesting phase of the exhibition—that is, drawings of buildings which might have been world-famous but were never erected. The designs here reproduced were submitted in competition at various times for great public buildings and other structures. Had they been accepted, several of the "sights" of London would have worn an aspect different from that which has become familiar, as also would the cathedral of Liverpool. In an article on the R.I.B.A. Exhibition, Mr. E. J. Carter, the Librarian of the Institute, wrote recently (in "The Times") with reference to the use of "the dramatic perspective" to impress an architect's clients: "Nowhere did these exuberant draughtsmen have more scope than in the production of competition drawings. Not that the most brilliant drawings were always the most successful. The best of them all, C. R. Cockerell's superb picture

(Continued opposite.)



THE TOWER BRIDGE AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN: THE 1878 DESIGN FOR A "BASCUL" BRIDGE, BY SIR HORACE JONES (1819-87)—A PENCIL AND WASH PERSPECTIVE, SHOWING IT CLOSED TO RIVER TRAFFIC.



SHOWING THE PROPOSED TOWER BRIDGE (AS ABOVE) OPENED TO RIVER TRAFFIC: THE REJECTED PLAN BY SIR HORACE JONES, WHO AFTERWARDS COLLABORATED WITH SIR JOHN WOLFE BARRY IN A SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT DESIGN.



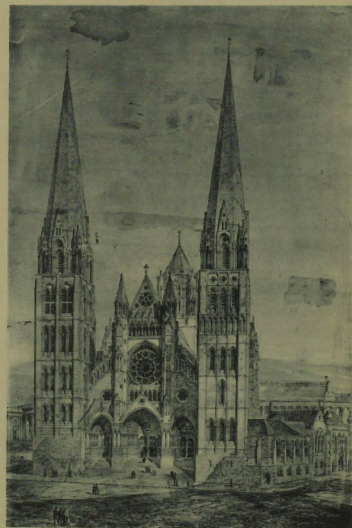
THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AS THEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN: A REJECTED DESIGN BY L. N. COTTINGHAM (1787-1847)—A VIEW FROM THE RIVER LOOKING WEST.



ANOTHER ASPECT OF L. N. COTTINGHAM'S UNSUCCESSFUL DESIGN FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (ALSO SHOWN ABOVE) AFTER THE FIRE OF 1834: A VIEW FROM ABINGDON STREET, LOOKING EAST-NORTH-EAST.



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN: A PERSPECTIVE OF THE DESIGN BY CHARLES ROBERT COCKERELL, R.A. (1788-1863), REJECTED IN A COMPETITION OF 1839-40—ONE OF THE FINEST DRAWINGS IN THE R.I.B.A. LIBRARY.



LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN: A REJECTED DESIGN BY JAMES BROOKS (1825-1901)—THE FRONT ELEVATION.

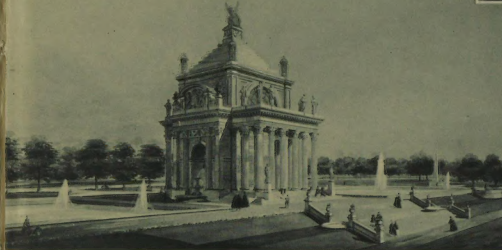
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makes reference to some of the other subjects here illustrated. "There are also brilliant drawings," he writes, "for schemes that luckily failed to win the Albert Memorial competition; Horace Jones's first ingenious design for the Tower Bridge, with a semi-circular iron arch between the towers instead of a girder; and a lovely drawing by Decimus Burton showing Hyde Park Corner as it should have been, with the Constitution Hill arch and the screen to the Park in proper relation to each other." Regarding the 1855 competition for Liverpool Cathedral, a note in the catalogue of the Royal Institute of British Architects' Exhibition states: "The competition was won by Sir William Emerson (1843-1925), whose design was not executed." A second competition was held in 1903, and was won by Giles Gilbert Scott.

Continued.
of the design he submitted in a scandalous competition for the Royal Exchange in 1839-40, is almost certainly one of the finest in the library, and the building one of the best Cockerell ever designed; but Cockerell was beaten by William Tite, who later appears again as the villain behind the scenes who influenced Palmerston to reject Gilbert Scott's Gothic design for the Foreign Office in favour of the turpid insincerity of the classic design which now graces Whitehall. One of the drawings for this is in the library, and also a naïve line drawing of the classic scheme. Of this Scott himself wrote: "My new designs are beautifully got up. . . . The figures I put in myself and even composed the group, for, though I have no skill in that way, I was so determined to show myself not behindhand with the Classicists that I seem to have more power than usual." A delightful combination of self-assurance and modesty that could perhaps have come only from a great Victorian." A note in the catalogue, on the water-colour perspective of the Gothic design for the Foreign Office, which we illustrate, says: "After Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister, encouraged by Sir William Tite, had insisted on a building in the classical style, Sir Gilbert Scott changed his design." Mr. Carter also

(Continued below on left.)



ANOTHER ASPECT OF T. L. DONALDSON'S REJECTED DESIGN FOR THE ALBERT MEMORIAL (SEEN ALSO ON LEFT): A BACK VIEW OF THE PROPOSED MONUMENT LOOKING TOWARDS KENSINGTON GORE.



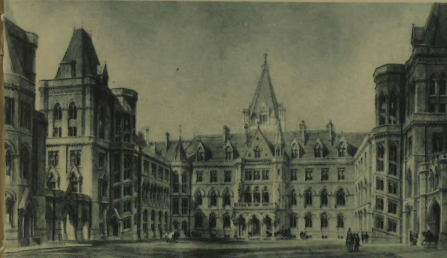
THE ALBERT MEMORIAL AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN: A REJECTED DESIGN BY T. L. DONALDSON (1795-1885)—A GENERAL VIEW OF THE PROPOSED MONUMENT SHOWING KENSINGTON GARDENS IN THE BACKGROUND.



AN ALTERNATIVE FORM WHICH THE ALBERT MEMORIAL MIGHT HAVE ASSUMED IN 1863: A GENERAL VIEW OF A DESIGN BY P. C. HARDWICK (1825-92), LOOKING TOWARDS KENSINGTON GARDENS.



DETAIL OF P. C. HARDWICK'S REJECTED DESIGN FOR THE ALBERT MEMORIAL (SHOWN IN ILLUSTRATION TO LEFT): THE PROPOSED CENTRAL FIGURE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT, WITH SUBSIDIARY SCULPTURE.



THE FOREIGN OFFICE AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN: THE FIRST (GOTHIC) DESIGN SUBMITTED IN 1857 BY SIR GILBERT SCOTT, R.A. (1811-78), WHO AT LORD PALMERSTON'S REQUEST CHANGED IT FOR THE CLASSICAL DESIGN.



HYDE PARK CORNER AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN: A DESIGN BY DECIMUS BURTON (1800-81), SUBMITTED BETWEEN 1826 AND 1828—A WATER-COLOUR PERSPECTIVE SHOWING THE CONSTITUTION HILL ARCH AND THE PARK SCREEN AS ORIGINALLY PLANNED.

YESTERDAY.

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF

"THE REIGN OF KING GEORGE THE FIFTH": By D. C. SOMERVELL.*

(PUBLISHED BY FABER AND FABER.)

THIS excellent book should be in the hands of all those who have lived through the troublous, and yet heroic, reign of George V. "The things we know best are the things which we have forgotten." Mr. Somervell reminds us of many things which we have forgotten, or half-forgotten, and which cause us something of a start as they are recalled to us. The chronicler's task has not been easy; to select, from the multitudinous national and international events of the last twenty-five years, the most significant, and to place them in a just proportion, required a nice discrimination. This Mr. Somervell has preserved, with no important exceptions. No part of his scheme can have been more difficult than to compress within a few brief chapters the "key" events of the Great War. Here he

When every resource of intelligence and organisation was brought to bear on one supreme object, it is at first sight astonishing that miscalculations should have been so persistent; but doubtless Mr. Somervell's explanation is the true one. "Students of industrial organisation tell us that combinations and amalgamations of more than a certain magnitude lose efficiency, not because the principle of amalgamation ceases beyond a certain point to be theoretically productive, but because beyond a certain point no general manager or board of directors is humanly capable of mastering all the problems involved. So it is in war. Generalissimo is supposed to be the superlative of general; confronted with the magnitude of his impossible task, the superlative only emphasises his impotence."

is surely true, with even greater force, of the responsibility of refashioning a disintegrated Europe.

"All things flow": and, for England, since 1919, the flow and the ebb have been violent and uncontrollable. The graph of boom-and-slump has been a jagged pattern wandering across the paper like a child's scrawl. Politics have fluctuated no less capriciously than economics, and Mr. Somervell traces their intricacies with great lucidity, devoting a particularly valuable chapter to the growth of the Socialist movement. With the two great "national emergencies" of 1926 and 1931, he deals quietly and without rhetoric, but it is impossible to read his plain tale without a certain nationalistic pride, despite the depravity of that emotion according to our more idealistic thinkers.



THE JUBILEE MARK (EXTREME RIGHT) FOR USE WITH THE USUAL HALL-MARKS (HERE THOSE OF THE LONDON ASSAY OFFICE) ON SILVER SOLD DURING THE KING'S SILVER JUBILEE YEAR AND BEARING HALL-MARKS NOT EARLIER THAN 1933: AN UNPRECEDENTED INNOVATION.

To commemorate the King's Silver Jubilee, the Home Office sanctioned the optional addition of a special "Jubilee mark" to hall-marked silver articles of home manufacture sold during 1935 and bearing hall-marks not earlier than 1933. The mark consists of their Majesties' heads in profile, as on the Jubilee medal, but on an oval instead of a round shield. It will usually follow the three marks forming the hall-mark—the Sovereign's mark (a lion passant), the distinguishing mark of the

assay office (e.g., a leopard's head for the London Assay Office, as seen above) and the date mark (a letter of the alphabet). This is the first time that such an event as the Silver Jubilee has been commemorated in Great Britain by a special mark, and that a reigning Sovereign and his Consort have been portrayed together on plate, though the Sovereign's head alone appeared on all dutiable plate from 1784 to 1890. The Jubilee mark can also be used at other assay offices.

has been particularly successful, laying the emphasis in exactly the right places and avoiding the disproportions which were inevitable in a time of excitement, and which still tend to cloud our judgments. His estimates of men and circumstances are always temperate, and are made the more incisive by a dry wit and a happy turn of phrase.

Storm-clouds were already gathering fast when our present King came to the throne, and, with the exception of one comparatively quiet interlude in 1927 and 1928, the downpour has never ceased throughout his reign. He was at once faced with one of the greatest constitutional crises in our modern history, and, in the sphere of foreign policy, Agadir, the incorrigible indiscretions of the Kaiser (to which, perhaps, Mr. Somervell pays insufficient attention), and the Balkan Wars made it clear that a European crisis could not long be averted. We think that Mr. Somervell is somewhat too indulgent to the foreign policy of Sir Edward Grey, but that is a matter on which there will always be room for two opinions. A sex-war, profoundly distasteful to English ways of thought, began as a nuisance and ended as a tragedy; problems, of which no solution had yet been attempted, were becoming insistent in India; and in Ireland there was every prospect of one of the bloodiest chapters in a lugubrious history. Suddenly all lesser clamours were drowned in the thunder of Mars.

Mr. Somervell will have none of your conciliatory explanations of the outbreak of calamity. "We are very ready, in the interests of international charity, to cultivate a certain woolly-mindedness about the causes of the Great War. But the fact remains. Germany and Austria were the authors of the war. The alteration of the policy of none of the other Great Powers would have prevented the war. The alteration of the combined policies of Germany and Austria would have prevented it." Again: "The event of 1914, the outbreak of the Great War, was bound to come, and it was best to get it over. It had been predestined since 1870." Debate will never cease upon this question: but, however grave the indictment against the sabre-rattlers, the elements of that inexorable process of "predestination" were, we suggest, more complex than the mere "policy of Germany and Austria."

One of Mr. Somervell's preliminary observations upon the Great War voices a conviction which must have been borne in upon every student of war history. "All through the war the same impression recurs; the impression of mistake after mistake, failure after failure, on both sides. Even victories entailed such embarrassing consequences that they were hardly distinguishable from defeats."

We need not here follow even the outline—admirable though it is—of the epic events of 1914-1918; nor need we, while assenting in the main, agree with all Mr. Somervell's judgments in detail—for example, his surprising dictum that "Jutland was, in result, entirely negligible," or his explanation of the German failure in March 1918, which has been more simply accounted for by Ludendorff himself. The agony, which seemed endless, at last ended; and, as many think nowadays, the victors proceeded to

In the international imbroglio we have at least kept steady, even if we have achieved no very notable advance since the Washington Treaty, and even if we feel, with Mr. Somervell, some uneasiness at the commitments of Locarno and the vagueness of the definitions of the Kellogg Pact. Where do we stand to-day? With more discernment than consistency of metaphor, Mr. Somervell observes: "This at least can be said, that we have stopped the rot and turned the corner without dislocating a single cog-wheel in our ancient and well-tryed constitutional machinery. There is as much liberty and democracy in England to-day as at any time before the slump." The next sentence is more open to controversy: "The Mother of Parliaments survives most of her daughters, and her health is as good as ever it was."

It is amusing, though perhaps a little unkind, to look back on some of the prophecies which are quoted in these pages. Was it out of sheer irrepressible optimism, or out of a desire to "inspire confidence," that in 1913 "Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech to the bankers of the City, called for economy in naval and military expenditure on the ground that the international sky had never been 'more perfectly blue'?" Not without a pang are we reminded that to a writer in the *Round Table* Locarno was "the definite termination of the war era." Most ironical of all sounds the message of Mr. Lloyd George to the Prime Minister of Revolutionary Russia that "the Revolution whereby the Russian people have based their destinies on the sure foundation of freedom is the greatest service which they have yet made to the cause for which the Allied peoples have been fighting since August 1914." Mr. G. B. Shaw displayed a far deeper insight when he "assured us that the 'steam roller' was a broken reed" (*did* Mr. Shaw really use that figure of speech?), "that the western democracies would have to win the war by their own efforts and energies; that, if they could not do so, they would lose it."

The judgments on the public men of the Georgian era are terse and shrewd. When he describes the successful "leaders" of the war period (how few they were!), we feel that Mr. Somervell is saying to himself, *sotto voce*: "These be your gods, O Israel!" His view, however, of Sir

Douglas Haig—a view which is beginning to prevail—is very much more just than some which have recently been expressed in strident tones. "Mr. MacDonald, like Gladstone before him, is primarily a man of words, and the more the words the less certain their final application." The various rôles played by this politician during the period under consideration are treated by Mr. Somervell with a restraint which does credit to his urbanity. Occasionally Mr. Somervell allows himself a good-humoured shy at the political coconut-stall. Sir William Joynson-Hicks... ("he



THE PREMIER'S TRIBUTE TO THE KING: MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD AMONG CHEERING CHILDREN AT A SCHOOL MAINLY FOUNDED BY HIS FATHER-IN-LAW AND THIS YEAR KEEPING ITS JUBILEE.

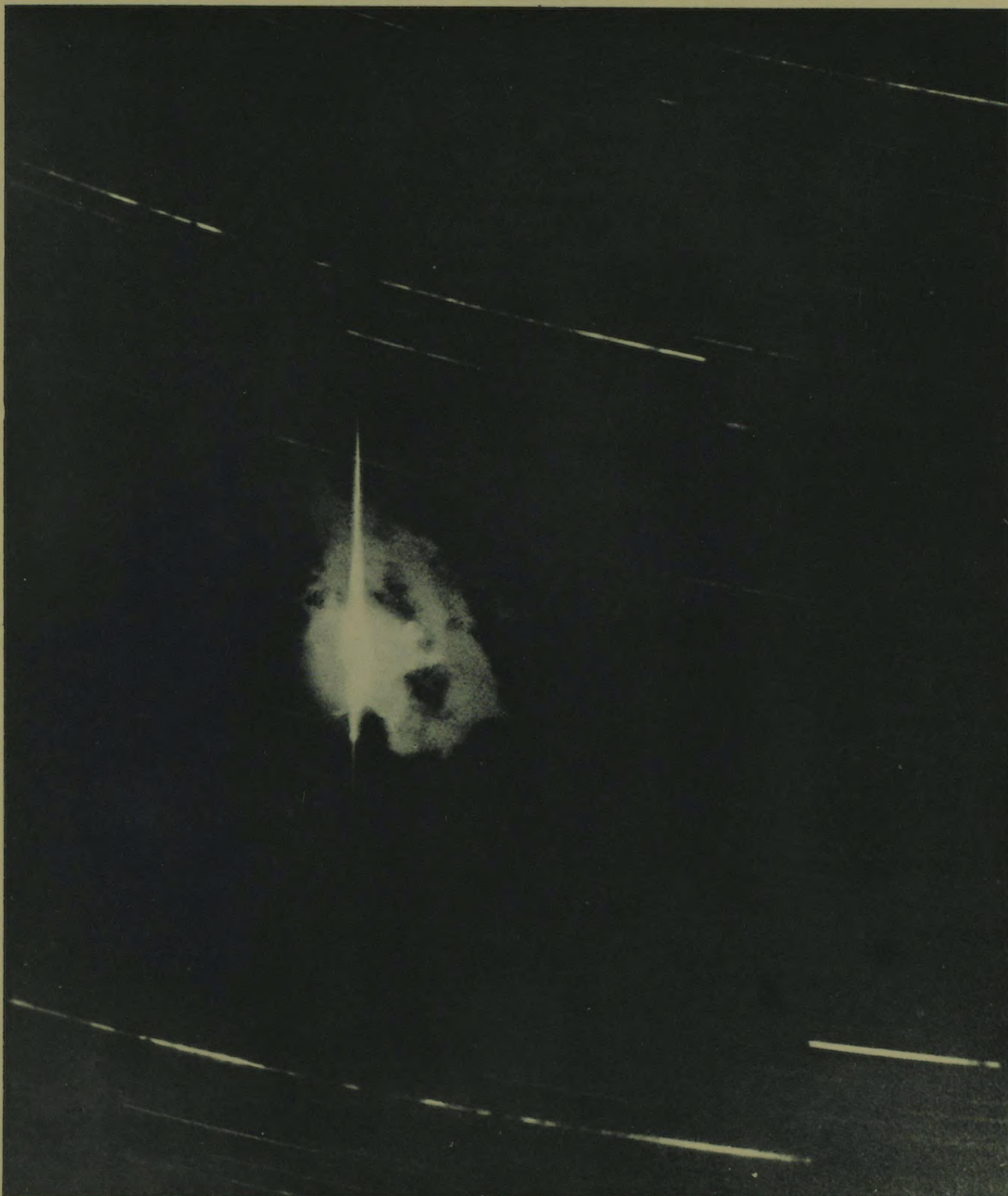
The Prime Minister, with his daughter, Miss Ishbel MacDonald, attended on February 14 the jubilee celebrations at Oxford Gardens School, North Kensington, largely founded by his father-in-law, the late Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S. In his speech to the children (for whom he obtained a half-holiday) Mr. MacDonald said, in allusion to the King's Silver Jubilee: "We are going to do it in gratitude of heart and fullness of spirit because he has been an excellent King. He has inspired his people; he has been constantly thinking of his people, and his great concern is that people—of whom you are a part—should be prosperous, happy, and blessed."

give themselves chronic indigestion by competitive gorging upon the fruits of victory. Mr. Somervell enters a timely caveat against the wholesale condemnations, now so frequently taken for granted, of the peace settlement. "It was, from the first, impossible that the peacemakers should give satisfaction. Not only was the impossible expected of them; many impossible things were expected which, even if they had each been possible singly, were in any case incompatible with each other." What has been said of the excessive responsibility of an over-organised enterprise

* "The Reign of King George the Fifth: An English Chronicle." By D. C. Somervell. (Faber and Faber; 12s. 6d.)

A METEOR EXPLODING ALMOST 70 MILES UP: A PHOTOGRAPHIC RARITY.

PHOTOGRAPH BY PROFESSOR J. J. SYKORA; REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF MADAME CAMILLE-FLAMMARION.



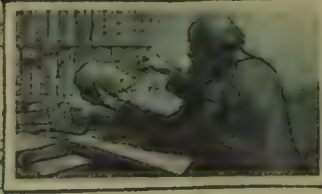
THE EXPLOSION OF A SHOOTING STAR; WITH THE FORMATION OF A LUMINOUS CLOUD: A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OBTAINED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY PROFESSOR SYKORA—ONLY HIS THIRD RECORD OF A BIG METEOR SINCE 1901!

For obvious reasons, it is extremely difficult to observe shooting stars with sufficient accuracy to fix the heights at which they appear and disappear. Happily, however, photography comes to man's aid. The shutter of a camera fitted with a wide-angle anastigmatic lens is opened and left focussed on the sky ready for the appearance of a shooting star in its field. The resulting plate makes it possible to locate the trajectory in the sky with great exactitude. Finally, with several observers following the same procedure at points some distance apart, data are provided for determining the height of the meteor. In this way, during the last appearance of the Perseid swarm of shooting stars one magnificent specimen was photographed in Czechoslovakia by Professor J. J. Sykora at Ondrejov Observatory (not far from Prague) on August 12, 1934. It was observed at the same time by Dr. V. Guth; also at Hradec Kralové and at Prague. The meteor appeared 45 minutes 21 seconds after midnight (Central

European time) in the constellation of Perseus, its luminosity increasing until it fairly lit up the countryside. It changed from green to bluish-green, and then faded away slowly. A bright trace persisted on its track for a second and a half to two seconds, blue at first, but later yellow, bordered with red. This disappeared, leaving luminous clouds which moved slowly in the same direction as the meteor. The observations made show that the meteor became visible at a distance of well over a hundred kilometres (nearly seventy miles). The luminous cloud was first visible at an altitude of 99·8 kilometres, and later at 94·5 kilometres. It faded away at an altitude of 85 kilometres. Finally, the meteor itself disappeared at 79·7 kilometres. Professor Sykora has been photographing Perseid shooting stars since 1901, and in that time has only succeeded in recording three big ones. Thus, not only does our photograph represent a rare scientific achievement; but the meteor photographed is incontestably the most remarkable of those observed.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



HAWKS AND OWLS, ARE THEY "VERMIN"?

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

I HAD begun to believe that the old prejudices against owls and hawks, maliciously called "vermin," were dying down, and that the gamekeeper's museum, with its ghastly rows of corpses, would no more disfigure and disgrace large estates throughout the country. It seems, however, that this insensate slaughter is by no means ended. For in a "wireless talk" the other day, an "old gamekeeper" was allowed to fan the dying embers of this fire of persecution by a recital to thousands of listeners of his prowess with the gun and the steel trap. Hawks, owls, jays, magpies, foxes, stoats, and weasels, as well as rats, were all included in his list of victims, and all under the plea that they were "vermin," of which not merely his coverts, but the countryside at large, were well rid. Even the grass-snake was included in his list!

According to our laws, no man is allowed to be condemned until he has been proved guilty, after a fair trial and an impartial examination of all the evidence on which the prosecution was based. On what evidence were his victims convicted? What do we mean by the term "vermin"? The fox is "vermin," according to the poultry-keeper. To hunting men he is almost a sacred animal. Which label is it to bear? The term "vermin," as it is commonly used, includes only birds and beasts which destroy, or are believed to destroy, other birds and beasts which the owner of an estate wishes to kill in his own time and way. Caterpillars, for example, are not called "vermin," though the losses they inflict may be serious.

Now, in how far is the war against owls justified? The gamekeeper will tell you that they prey on his young pheasants. He knows this for a *fact*. Ask him for some more tangible evidence than mere assertion, and he will feel insulted. Is he not a gamekeeper, and were not his father and his grandfather gamekeepers? Who can possibly be more competent to express

an opinion than they on this matter? Ask him if he has ever examined the stomach-contents of an owl recently killed, or if he has ever examined one of the pellets of undigested portions of the food which have been disgorged, and he will tell you "No." There is no need to waste time over this "dissection business"; and as to the pellets, he will be frankly puzzled, for he has never heard of them.

Owls, it must be remembered—and especially the barn-owl and the brown owl, the two species which most commonly fall to the keeper's gun or trap—are nocturnal. At night all young pheasants are

counting the skulls. But there was not a single scrap of any pheasant-chick!

The peregrine falcon is another of our birds of prey subjected to constant persecution. On grouse moors this bird is execrated, and those who keep racing pigeons are no less his enemies. But surely the number of such birds that fall into his clutches must be negligible compared with the number released for a single flight. At Milford Haven in June last, for example, of 7000 birds released, only about thirty returned. It would require hordes of peregrines to dispose of nearly 7000 pigeons in the course of a few hours! Nearly 3000 were released for a flight from Nantes in July last. None apparently returned, being lost in bad weather. It does not seem reasonable to clamour for the extinction of this fine bird from its haunts on our seaboard to save a few units from wreckage on so vast a scale. The percentage of homing pigeons seized by peregrines is, indeed, negligible. As Mr. Geoffrey C. S. Ingram forcefully says: "The species is perilously near the outside edge of its margin of safety, and the slightest intensification of the persecution it already suffers will inevitably reduce it to the same despairing straits as the kite."

The destruction caused by rats and mice in this country amounts to millions of pounds every year. Yet we go on slaying the most efficient agents we have in the reduction of their numbers. Harriers, buzzards, and other birds of prey are subjected to a no less vigorous war of extermination. And this is equally true of the heron, the kingfisher, and the cormorant, which are supposed to be inimical to the interests either of the angler or the commercial fisherman.

But time and again this deplorable attitude has defeated its own ends. A colony of herons or an undue number of kingfishers in the immediate neighbourhood of a trout-hatchery are not desirable. Kestrels which show a determination to return



1. A PEREGRINE FALCON AND ITS PREY: A SPECIES WHICH IS OFFICIALLY PROTECTED, BUT OF WHICH AN EMINENT ORNITHOLOGIST NOTES: "THE SLIGHTEST INTENSIFICATION OF THE PERSECUTION IT ALREADY SUFFERS WILL INEVITABLY REDUCE IT TO THE SAME DESPAIRING STRAITS AS THE KITE."—[From "A History of Birds," by W. P. Pycraft.]

tucked away under their mother's wing. Now, barn-owls *are*, the keeper will tell you, fairly frequent visitors to the pheasant-coops. But their object is to catch *rats*, not young pheasants. The rats can and do gain access to the pheasant-chicks, and there are many recorded instances of a barn-owl having been shot at the pheasant-coops with a rat in its claws! Yet, in spite of this, the insensate slaughter goes on.

Now let us take the case of the kestrel. This bird lives almost entirely on mice, voles, and beetles. Occasionally it will take small finches. Now and again it will take pheasant chicks when these are running about in the rearing-field in conspicuous numbers. If I may parody "The Ancient Mariner"—

'Twas right, said they, the bird to slay
That took the pheasant-chicks!

But wait a moment. My old friend the late Mr. E. G. B. Meade-Waldo reared large numbers of pheasants every year. But he would allow neither owls nor hawks to be killed, and both kestrels and sparrow-hawks bred on his estate, as well as owls, every year. Occasionally, he said, a kestrel hovering over the rearing-field would pounce down on a pheasant-chick. If the bird returned for more—and only in that case—the marauder was shot. Some years ago I was staying at a country house and was told that a female kestrel had been shot on the nest—a most unsportsmanlike thing to do—and I asked why. And was told that "of course it had been taking, and would take, young pheasants." So I begged him to come with me to the nest with the keeper. Not a trace of feathers of any kind was found round the tree, but on all sides lay the disgorged pellets of past meals. Neither my friend nor the keeper had ever seen them before or knew what they were! Then and there I broke them up, and disclosed a felted mass of fur enclosing the skulls and skeletons of voles and mice and the comminuted shards of beetles. One pellet contained the beak of a sparrow. There were the remains of four or five mice or voles in every pellet, as was manifested by



2. THE BARN-OWL: A BIRD WHICH IS A MOST EFFICIENT DESTROYER OF RATS AND MICE, BUT IS STILL SUBJECTED TO PERSISTENT PERSECUTION AND, CONSEQUENTLY, IS DECLINING IN NUMBERS.

The barn owl, like the tawny owl, which is also illustrated on this page, is a night-hunter, and, therefore, could not possibly destroy pheasant-chicks (which gamekeepers frequently accuse it of doing). At night pheasant-chicks are safely tucked away under their mother's wing! The fact that this owl is often found near pheasant-coops means that it is on the look-out for rats, which *do* prey on young pheasants.—[Photograph by D. Seth-Smith.]



3. THE BROWN OR TAWNY OWL: ANOTHER NIGHT-HUNTER; MOST UNJUSTLY ACCUSED (LIKE THE BARN OWL) OF TAKING PHEASANT-CHICKS.

Photograph by D. Seth-Smith.

repeatedly to the same rearing-fields of young pheasants, in like manner, may be destroyed. But to kill birds actually caught "red-handed," so to speak, is one thing; to kill all at sight, whenever and wherever met with, the year round, is another.

TABLE TENNIS AS A GREAT SPORTS SPECTACLE: 10,000 DRAWN TO FINALS.

SKETCHES SPECIALLY MADE FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY BRYAN DE GRINEAU.



WEMBLEY AS THE "WIMBLEDON CENTRE COURT" OF TABLE TENNIS: THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS OF THE VERY FAST MODERN GAME, AT WHICH "ONLY PERFECTLY FIT ATHLETES CAN STAND THE STRAIN."

Table tennis has enjoyed a remarkable renaissance of recent years. It is hardly necessary to say that the thrilling and highly skilful game which drew a crowd of some 10,000 to Wembley on February 16 has little in common with gentle dining-room pastimes such as "Ping-Pong." It is claimed that only perfectly fit athletes can stand the strain of five-set matches in the modern game. Players have been known to collapse; but they train for the game now like footballers or boxers. The total playing-area for the Championship finals at Wembley was some 66 ft. by 33 ft. Every inch of this is regarded as necessary for the manœuvring of the players; which gives an idea of the pace the game is played at.

Another interesting point about modern table tennis is that practically every first-class player now uses a racket-surface of studded rubber; thereby acquiring increased control over the ball. At Wembley on February 16, Viktor Barna (Hungary) beat the young Pole, A. Ehrlich, in the semi-finals of the Men's Singles; while another Hungarian, M. Szabados, beat E. Kohn of Austria. Previously, when Kohn met Hagenauer, he fought a single rally to the 1590th shot! The rally lasted twenty minutes—a world's record. In the Final, Barna beat Szabados in a tremendous match, by three games to two. In the women's final, Frl. M. Kettnerova retained the title by beating Frl. M. Gal.



WATER IS DESPERATELY SHORT, AND HAS TO BE BALED FROM SMALL "SOAKS" INTO ROUGHLY CONSTRUCTED EARTHEN TROUGHS TO ALLOW THE STARVING CATTLE TO DRINK. HERE IS A GROUP OF CATTLE WITH THEIR NATIVE OWNERS.

MR. FRANK ANDERSON'S remarkable photographs illustrating the courtship of a giraffe (published in our issue of January 26) have aroused great interest, as also did his previous photographs of lions given in our number for October 27 last. The new examples of his camera work, here reproduced, show a grim phase of the struggle between man and nature in East Africa. "Down in the Lake Natron Game Reserve of Tanganyika," he writes, "a desperate fight for mere existence is taking place between the elements and a few nomad Masai, elephants, and rhinoceros. The Masai in the Reserve recently stated that odd rogue elephant and rhino chase them and their cattle away from the few available waters. The country is three years drought-ridden, barren of grass, terribly stony, and mostly clothed with dense thorn thickets. It has seldom been visited by white men. One's sympathy was naturally with the unfortunate natives on hearing these reports, and, as it is the policy of our Game Department always to protect human life and property in such cases, the Game Warden decided to investigate the matter himself, and, if necessary, wipe out the

(Continued below.)



A GROUP OF MASAI WOMEN, WITH THEIR REMARKABLE ORNAMENTS OF ALUMINIUM WIRE, ENJOYING A GOSSIP ON ONE OF THE DAYS WHEN A SUPPLY OF MAIZE MEAL HAD BEEN DISTRIBUTED BY AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT IN ORDER TO PREVENT FAMINE.

rogues. The writer had the good fortune to accompany the Warden on the trip. Some thirty miles west from Longido (famous in the annals of the East African campaign), our lorries had to be abandoned and their loads transferred to porters, when a two-day foot-safari commenced. As we proceeded, one could not but wonder how anything could live in such barren desolation. Along the narrow foot-pad an odd Masai with a small herd of starving cattle was met with, and occasionally a rhino would slide still deeper into the thorn thickets with an indignant snort. A small herd of elephant cows and their young was espied on an opposite hillside, contentedly stripping the bark off young thorn trees. On rocky outcrops grew a species of wild sisal, which no doubt provided the rhino with their only food for subsistence. Our first night's camp was pitched in a small park-like clearing just above the Loligere spring, the water from which trickles along a well-worn water-course for about a mile. A raging wind sprang up and with it stinging

(Continued above on right)

MAN AND HIS CATTLE AT THE WATER-HOLE THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE



THE LOCAL HEAD-MAN (RIGHT) DISCUSSES WITH A YOUNGER WHO KILLED A RHINOCEROS, RESENTING THAT GAME OF ANY



A YOUNG MASAI GIRL WEARS BUT LITTLE CLOTHING BEYOND HER WIRE AND BEAD DECORATIONS. THE ONLY GARMENT WORN BY THIS ONE, A YARD AND A HALF OF JAPANESE CALICO, COSTING ONE SHILLING

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESCRIPTION BY FRANK ANDERSON, HONORARY GAME

VERSUS THE WILD BEAST, DURING DROUGHT: IN A DISTRICT OF TANGANYIKA.



TRIBESMAN POSSIBLE GOVERNMENT ACTION AGAINST OFFENDERS SORT SHOULD SHARE THE SPARSE WATER-SUPPLY AND GRAZING.



THE WOMEN THOUGHT IT A JOKE THAT THE GAME WARDEN SHOULD BE ANNOYED AT THE KILLING OF A RHINO. THIS GIRL HAS HAD TO REMOVE THE ALUMINIUM-WIRE DECORATION FROM HER RIGHT FOREARM OWING TO SORES. RANGER, AUSHUA, TANGANYIKA. (COPYRIGHT STRICTLY RESERVED.)



THE MASAI WOMEN COME LONG DISTANCES TO FILL THEIR GOURDS FROM THE FEW REMAINING WATER-HOLES, AND TAKE A SUPPLY OF WATER BACK TO THEIR HOMES. THE ARMS AND ANKLES ARE BOUND WITH ALUMINIUM WIRE.

clouds of dust and sand, which almost buried the whole party before dawn. The following day we walked to the Matali waters, a series of soaks or holes in an old water-course, and on arrival found quite a crowd of Masai about—the men watering their starving cattle, the women with donkeys and gourds to take a supply of water back to their 'bomas.' In many cases some miles away. Later, we found a large rhino in one of the water-holes, and on closer inspection we noticed the poor beast had been speared two or three days previously, and after entering the hole was unable to get out in its weakened condition—so was left to a lingering and agonising death. No evidence could be obtained as to who had perpetrated this crime, nor was there anything tangible to substantiate the belief that any rogue elephant or rhino existed in the district. These Masai are in a bad way; hundreds of their cattle are dying, and they are unable to sell any of their stock because of its starved condition. In fact, Government is having to transport maize-meal into the district to avoid famine amongst the women and children. The people of this tribe resent game of any sort sharing with

(Continued below)



"IN ONE OF THE WATER-HOLES WE FOUND AN UNFORTUNATE RHINO WHICH HAD BEEN SPEARED SOME DAYS BEFORE: HIS FACE WAS LINED WITH PAIN. THE NUMEROUS SCRATCHES ON THE HIDE HAD BEEN RECEIVED IN PUSHING THROUGH THORN THICKETS."

them the sparse supplies of water and grazing available, believing its extermination will enable them to hoard still larger numbers of uneconomic cattle. Unfortunately, they gauge their wealth by numbers rather than by the quality of the stock they own, and, in their present state of civilisation, it is impossible to make them realise that game constitutes a definite asset to the Territory, in that it attracts ever-increasing numbers of sportsmen and tourists to the country. Before the days of our efficient British administration, enough grazing existed, even in drought years, for both cattle and game, as large numbers of the former were yearly carried off by disease and intertribe wars, so herds increased in numbers but slowly. To-day, cattle-raiding is little more than a memory, whilst veterinary science has tremendously increased stock numbers. Hence the present problems of grazing shortage and game preservation. But there is little doubt that our very able Governor, Sir Harold MacMichael, and his advisers will in time find a satisfactory solution."

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

EVEN the most innocent of wayfarers, guilty of nothing worse than idle curiosity, know what it is to be "moved on." I have myself, before now, drifted into situations where I have been requested to "pass along there, please!", and I am not one to encourage subversive agitation or disturb the King's peace. The familiar phrase, however, acquires a more sinister meaning when a man is urged forward, not by blue-coated benevolence, but by the instinct of self-preservation and the desire to avoid being "bumped off." It is in this sense that I interpret the title of "MOVED ON." From Kashgar to Kashmir. By P. S. Nazaroff, author of "Hunted Through Central Asia." Translated (from the Russian) by Malcolm Burr, author of "In Bolshevik Siberia." With thirty-three Illustrations and Map (Allen and Unwin; 12s. 6d.). The author is a Russian mining engineer, long resident in Russian Turkestan, who had to fly for his life from the Bolsheviks, whom he had resisted. After the two years of wanderings and escapes described in his previous book, he came to Kashgar, in Chinese Turkestan, "as a poor devil of a refugee, driven out of the socialist paradise."

From that point the present volume resumes the story of a man marked out for adventures, and capable of relating them in a dramatic narrative, with the added value of expert observation of nature, and comment on social and political conditions. M. Nazaroff remained at Kashgar four years, and in the first part of his book he gives a historical and personal account of Chinese Turkestan, "the land of lost civilisation." Evidently it is a potential paradise for the archaeologist, since "buried beneath the sands of its immense and waterless deserts there lie the remains of an ancient, highly developed, but very peculiar culture." From the author's denunciation of local tyrants and their monstrous cruelties, of executions carried out at dinner, of treachery, corruption, and injustice, I deduce that what such mixed and chaotic regions in Asia really need is a Government that can govern—the strong hand of a beneficent Power, such as that which gave order and unity to India. As Mr. Burr points out, this book is topical through "recent stirring events in Chinese Turkestan, or Sin Kiang, the rebellion of the Tungans, the civil war, the death of many British subjects, the wounding of the wife of the British Consul-General." It is pleasant to read that, during M. Nazaroff's sojourn there (1920-24), the British Consulate at Kashgar, both under Colonel Etherton and, later, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Skrine, was a centre of kindness and hospitality, and "a link with the twentieth century" amid barbaric surroundings recalling the days of Marco Polo's travels.

Recent reports in the Press regarding executions, in China, of people concerned in the opium trade, including that of a woman pedlar shot after being paraded through the streets, lend point to M. Nazaroff's contention that there is another side to this question, often overlooked. Part 2 of his book explains its title. In 1924 he perceived that Chinese recognition of the Russian Soviet would shortly bring a Bolshevik Consulate to Kashgar. "My respite," he says, "was over, I was moved on." For him, "moving on" meant a tremendous journey, on horseback, "over the loftiest and most difficult road in the world into Hindustan." It took him, by way of Yarkand, across the Kuen Lun and the Karakoram, "the Roof of the World," through Ladak and Western Tibet, down into Kashmir. Here, after two months of perilous travel, over passes 18,000 ft. high, and along dizzy ledges on the sides of precipices, he found himself once more in safety and among British friends in Srinagar.

With the adventures of a Russian mining engineer may be compared those of a British railway engineer, who has wandered even further afield. His experiences are related in "THROUGH JUNGLE, BUSH AND FOREST." By Derwent Gordon Heslop. With fifty-three Illustrations (Melrose; 18s.). Mr. Heslop's "Odyssey of wanderings in five continents" has taken him, at different times, to India, Assam and Ceylon, Syria, Arabia, and Anatolia,

Australia, Colombia, Tanganyika, the Gold Coast and Ashanti; while during the war he served with the Royal Engineers on the Western Front, and afterwards in Egypt and Palestine. In the retrospect of his career, he recalls many enduring monuments of his work, in the form of bridges and viaducts, in various parts of the world. For us on this page, it is interesting to know what such men read in their far-away outposts. Here Mr. Heslop shows affinity with Bret Harte, whose "Dickens in Camp" must for him have a peculiar appeal. "I can look back," he says, "on the lonely evenings in my various camps, when by the light of a hurricane oil-lamp I have read and re-read the works of my beloved Charles Dickens."

Travel for its own sake, rather than in the pursuit of an occupation, or through being the object of somebody else's pursuit, is the motive of "PASSENGER TICKET." By Derek Drabble. With 100 Illustrations (Ivor Nicholson; 18s.). The author of this entertaining book has an observant eye and an incisive, unconventional style. I suppose it is a mark of modern emancipation from stuffy Victorian conventions to omit lists of contents and illustrations, chapter headings and index, and repeat the title on every page. This procedure does not help the time-driven reviewer, but patient investigation has enabled me to

(Harrap; 10s. 6d.). Lord Allenby, who commends this book as the story of a brave woman with "the divine gift of humour," recalls that, even before he first met her, in Natal fifty years ago, she had seen warfare and known adventure, and, as a child, trekked from the Cape to Natal by ox-waggon when the railway was undreamed of. Mrs. King's first husband, the late Lieut. Woodroffe, was an ex-Naval officer and "a great friend of Edward Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward), in whose ship he had served on the Prince's American and China tours." The Prince, who nicknamed him "Cheeks," was very constant in correspondence with his old friend, and several of his letters, which range over forty years, are given in the book.

Mrs. King's reminiscences afford vivid glimpses of farming life in South Africa, with personal recollections of famous people such as Paul Kruger and General Botha. One passage that specially attracted me, however, is not concerned with human activities, but with a form of bridge-building which even the Royal Engineers, I imagine, have never attempted. "I watched with amazement," she writes, "a whole herd of monkeys gathered on the bank [of a river]. The first . . . waded into the water and stood a foot or so from the shore. A second monkey waded in and caught on to his tail, the first one at the

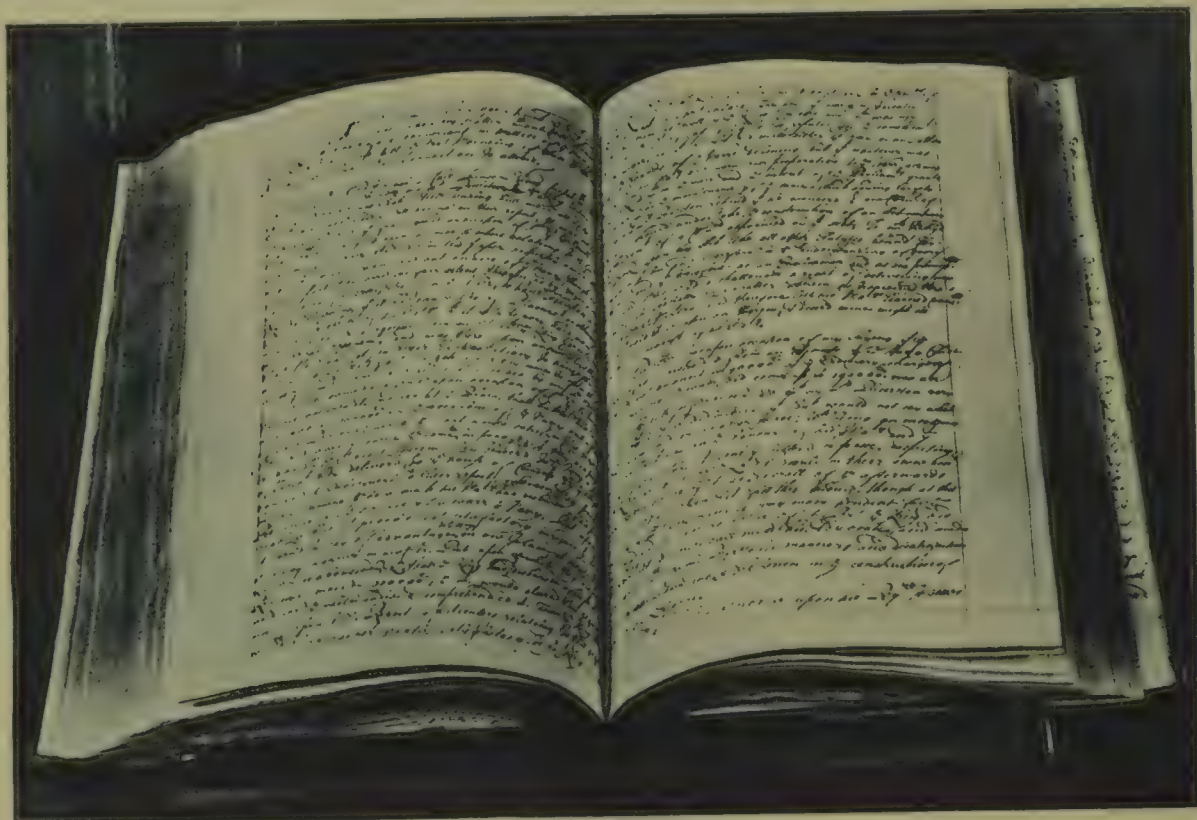
same time swimming a few strokes out, until a third monkey caught on to the tail of the second one. So they continued, one after another. . . . As the chain grew longer and longer, the leading monkey slowly swam downstream, and across, until he caught on to the branch of a tree upon the other bank. Thus a bridge was formed across the river, and over this, from one monkey's back to another, the mothers and young ones crawled. When all were over, the current swung the whole bridge of monkeys around and across the river. They scrambled up the bank and out of sight."

It goes to my heart to dismiss with a mere mention books which are obviously full of interest and also possess pictorial attractions, but, although the universe may be expanding, my particular corner of space remains inelastic. Historical biography provides two notable works, geographically akin — "SIR GEORGE GOLDIE." Founder of Nigeria. A Memoir. By Dorothy Wellesley. With a historical Introduction by Stephen Gwynn (Macmillan; 8s. 6d.); and a new volume in the *Golden Hind* Series (with several allusions to Goldie's career in Nigeria), namely, "MUNGO PARK," and the *Quest of the Niger*. By

Stephen Gwynn. With Portrait Frontispiece (Lane; 12s. 6d.). Another attractive pair of books, in which photography (of big game and native life) is the main motive, are "THE LION'S ROAR." By Cherry Kearton (Longmans; 6s.); and "BEHIND THE CAMERA." By Natalie Barkas (Bles; 10s. 6d.). A disparaging allusion to big-game photography occurs in "BUFFALO." The Lone Trail of a Big-Game Hunter. By Conyers Lang (Ivor Nicholson; 18s.). On the other hand, such photography is extolled by another hunter, who takes us to India as well as Africa, in "UNFORGIVING MINUTES." By Rawdon Malet (Hutchinson; 16s.).

Among books of African travel, concerned primarily with man rather than animals (although most of them contain a hunting element), the two most recent examples are "AFRICA CALLING." Strange Workaday Experiences in Kenya, Uganda, and the Belgian Congo. By Roger Courtney (Harrap; 8s. 6d.); and "AFRICAN PASSAGE." By A. J. Reynolds. With Sketch Map of Nigeria and the Gold Coast (Mulder; 7s. 6d.). Even a cursory examination shows me that there is also much good reading in three other descriptive or reminiscent volumes, on the market for some little time, but not therefore to be neglected. These are "RHODESIAN MOSAIC." By Rawdon Hoare. With Frontispiece (Murray; 10s. 6d.); "AFRICA ALL OVER." Trading, Hunting, and Transport. By C. T. Stoneham. With 25 Illustrations (Hutchinson; 18s.); and "AFRICAN PARADE." By William J. Makin. Illustrated (Grayson; 12s. 6d.). Verily, Africa is inexhaustible.

C. E. B.



A PEPPYS DISCOVERY AT CAMBRIDGE: ONE OF TWO HITHERTO UNEXAMINED JOURNALS OF THE FAMOUS DIARIST BROUGHT TO LIGHT IN THE LIBRARY OF MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

Recent research in the Pepys Library at Magdalene College, Cambridge, brought to light two manuscript journals of Samuel Pepys hitherto unexamined. Unlike the great Diary (which ends on May 31, 1669), they are in longhand. One of them (here illustrated) relates to the Privy Council's Inquiry into the affairs of the Navy Office in the winter of 1669-70. It reveals the part played by Charles II., his enthusiasm for the Navy, and his appreciation of the administrative genius of Pepys as Clerk of the Acts. The second journal is a record kept by Pepys of his own actions and of public events during part of the Popish Plot period (1678). Its emergence constitutes a new discovery, as it was omitted from Dr. Tanner's catalogue. The discovery was made by Mr. Arthur Bryant, who is working in the Library on the second volume of his *Life of Pepys*. Further information may perhaps be forthcoming, it has been suggested, at the Pepys Dinner in Magdalene College arranged for to-night (February 23).

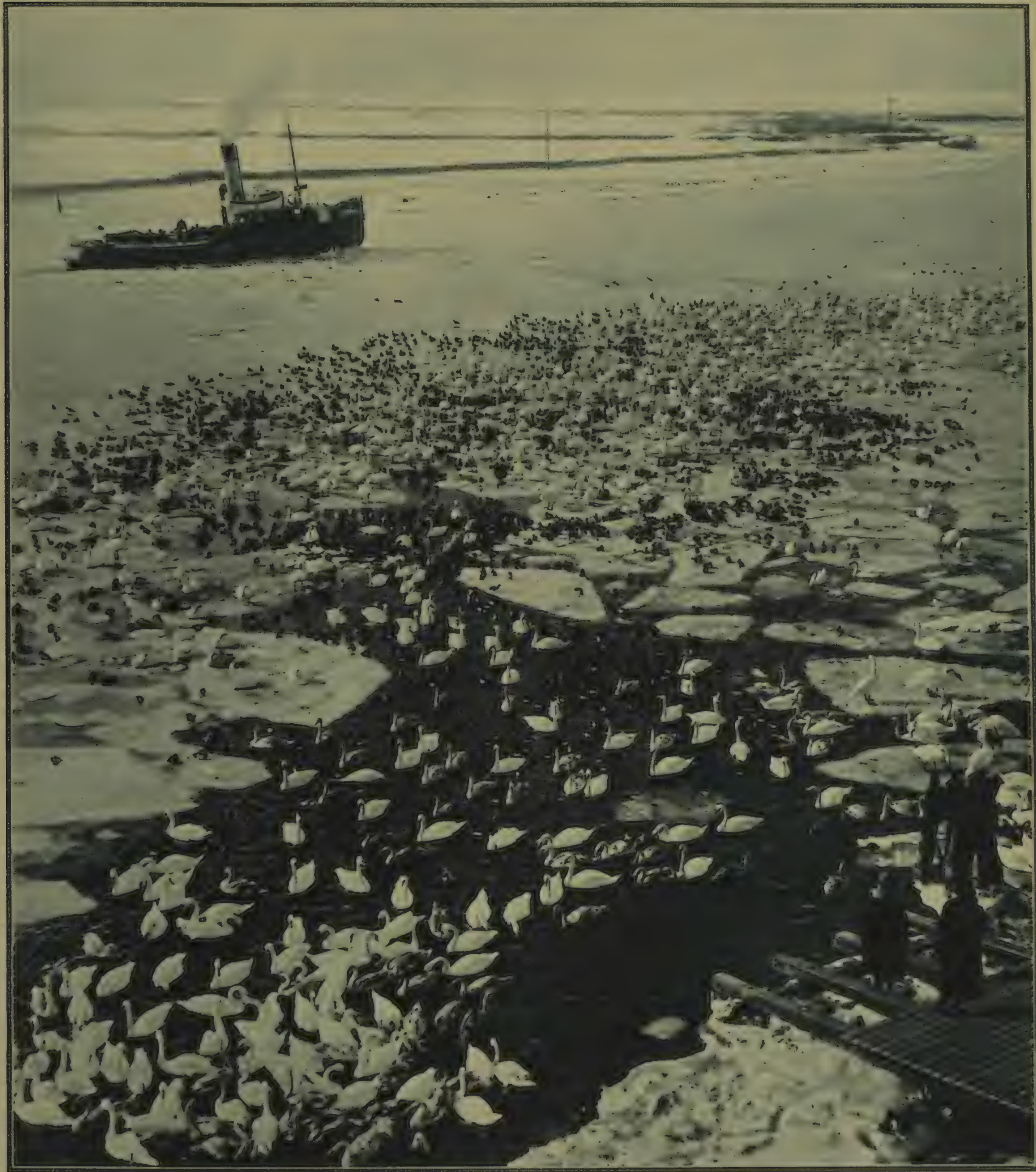
distinguish three main sections. The first recounts experiences in a sailing-ship, which carried the author into Scandinavian waters and then to South Africa; the second describes a tour in that Dominion, and the third takes him (in a Japanese boat) to Buenos Aires, whence later he proceeded to Brazil, until finally he grew homesick at the sight of a Booth liner on the Amazon.

Now that the world pays heed to the utterances of General Smuts, Mr. Drabble's account of his meeting with the great South African is particularly apposite. He avoids the usual interviewer's approach. "I did not ask Smuts," he writes, "how many cigarettes a day he smoked, whether he preferred summer to winter, horseback to motor-car, Keats to Browning. My memory of that afternoon hour . . . lies in pleasant intimacy between the four walls of the House of Assembly, Smuts laughing, Smuts being very witty, Smuts treating us all like precocious children. . . . I remember him as one of the most intensely vital and natural personalities I have ever met. Smuts does not try to impress. He has innate dignity, without grandeur. Away from the House he has the cheerfulness of a schoolboy just released from term."

Whoever first remarked (in Latin) that there is "always something new from Africa" must have had a prophetic vision of the modern publishing world. From a large assortment of such "novelties," I select for honourable mention an unusually winsome autobiography—"SUNRISE TO EVENING STAR." My Seventy Years in South Africa. By Marina King. With Preface by Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby. Twenty-four Illustrations from Photographs

WILD SWANS SEEK HUMAN SUPPORT DURING THE RIGOURS OF WINTER.

PHOTOGRAPH AND DESCRIPTION SUPPLIED BY BERTIL HANSTRÖM, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ZOOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LUND, SWEDEN.



SHY BIRDS THAT LOSE THEIR FEAR OF MAN UNDER STRESS OF COLD AND HUNGER: A VAST SWARM OF WILD SWANS, WITH THOUSANDS OF WILD DUCKS, AT THE SWEDISH PORT OF LANDSKRONA.

This unusual photograph shows an enormous gathering of wild swans and ducks in the harbour at Landskrona, Sweden, during a rigorous winter period when Oresund, the Sound between Sweden and Denmark, was completely frozen and icebound steamers could only get provisions from aeroplanes, which dropped food packages on the ice. "In this Sound," writes Professor Hanström, "several species of swans and ducks are accustomed to feed during the winter. Of the two varieties of swans, *Cygnus olor* is the common domesticated swan of the Thames, which is a wild fowl in the central districts of Sweden, whilst *Cygnus cygnus* in the summer lives in the northern part of Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Russia, including Novaya Zemlya. At the breeding-places this bird is of the most retiring habits, but during an icy winter more than 1000 swans, half-dead from cold and starvation, have found shelter in the harbour of Landskrona, where the people feed them with

corn and bread. The birds entirely lost their natural fear of human beings, and one could see collected in the harbour, let us say, 1200 swans, 3000 specimens of *Anas boschas*, 60 *Nyroca fuligula*, a number of *Nyroca ferina*, 50 *Fulica atra* (a bird which commonly spends the winter in southern Europe and northern Africa), and some examples of *Oedemia fusca*, *Clangula clangula*, *Mergus merganser*, and *Mergus serrator*. Sometimes the swans fly into the town of Landskrona and walk about the streets." With reference to this particular photograph, reproduced above, Professor Hanström supplies the following additional note: "In the picture one can count almost seven hundred swans and thousands of ducks. In Sweden all swans are protected by law from shooting throughout the year, not only the breeding birds but also the migratory guests from Finland and Russia. In Oresund, these birds became almost domesticated."

THE KING'S RETREAT FOR A REST BEFORE THE STRESSES

OF HIS SILVER JUBILEE: COMPTON PLACE, EASTBOURNE.



THE TAPESTRY ROOM, COMPTON PLACE; SHOWING A SCENE FROM "DON QUIXOTE."



A CORNER OF THE BOUDOIR AT COMPTON PLACE, EASTBOURNE.



IN THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S HOUSE, COMPTON PLACE: THE DUCHESS'S BEDROOM.



COMPTON PLACE: THE GARDEN FRONT, WHICH LOOKS ACROSS THE PARK TO THE DOWNS.



IN THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S EASTBOURNE HOUSE, COMPTON PLACE: THE DUKE'S SITTING-ROOM.



THE LIBRARY AT COMPTON PLACE—THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S HOUSE NOW PREPARED FOR ROYAL OCCUPATION.

In view of strenuous activities in the coming Silver Jubilee celebrations, the King and Queen have arranged to have a period of rest at Compton Place, Eastbourne, the Duke of Devonshire's house there, which has been prepared for their occupation as a winter residence. In our issue of November 17 last, we noted that the Queen had then recently inspected the house, and certain interior alterations were put in hand, in accordance with her Majesty's wishes. It was reported recently that the work was almost complete, and that the King and Queen were expected to arrive probably on Monday or Tuesday next. Among other things, it was stated that direct telephonic communication with London had been provided, much redecoration had been done, and three new bathrooms, one with a sun-parlour, had been installed, while one of the reception rooms had been converted into a bedroom. According to

report, it has been decided to dispense with a ceremonial military guard during the King's residence, owing to the Royal Sussex Regiment's depot being some distance away, at Chichester, and the gates will be guarded by members of the Metropolitan Police. If the King desires a long walk, he can go direct from the grounds of Compton Place on to the links of the Royal Eastbourne Golf Club—a favourite spot with King Edward, who, with Queen Alexandra, stayed at the house several times as a guest of the late Duke and Duchess of Devonshire. Compton Place was rebuilt between 1725 and 1731 for Sir Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington, from designs by Colin Campbell. In anticipation of a visit from George II., never paid, two bedrooms were specially decorated. The house passed to the seventh Duke of Devonshire in 1858.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY R. J. MCKENZIE, EASTBOURNE.]



THE DINING-ROOM AT COMPTON PLACE: A VIEW SHOWING CARVED WALL-PANELLING, ENCLOSING PICTURES, AND A SCREEN OF IONIC COLUMNS.



DECORATED FOR AN EXPECTED VISIT OF GEORGE II.: A BEDROOM AT COMPTON PLACE, WITH AN ELABORATE ITALIAN CEILING OF BAROQUE DESIGN.

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD: RECENT HAPPENINGS IN PICTURES.



REVIVING HISTORIC FOLK DANCING IN INDIA: STUDENTS OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY PERFORMING ONE OF THE SINGULARLY VIGOROUS DANCES.

Folk dancing has long enjoyed great popularity in this country. Owing largely to the work of Cecil J. Sharp, it is probable that more is known about English folk dances than about those of any other nation; and his work is still carried on by the English Folk Dance Society. Indian folk dancing is now being consciously revived in a somewhat similar manner; following the historical researches recently carried out by Mr. G. S. Dutt, I.C.S., President of the Batrachari (Folklore) Society.



A DECORATED BALLOT-URN IN THE STREETS OF ISTANBUL: A SCENE AFTER THE GENERAL ELECTION IN TURKEY, WHICH RETURNED THE REPUBLICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY EVERYWHERE.

The General Election in Turkey followed the lines laid down by the Republican People's Party; which meant that every deputy elected to the Grand National Assembly, including thirteen who stood as "Independents," owes his or her seat to the party. The increase in the number of "Independents" is due to a desire to introduce an element of criticism, though not of opposition. Seventeen women members were returned, sixteen of them town-bred and highly educated, and one sturdy Anatolian peasant woman.



A UNIQUE FEATURE IN A FRENCH HOSPITAL: THE CHILDREN'S OPEN-AIR THEATRE BUILT IN THE GROUNDS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, ROUEN.

That a cure may be hastened when the patient is in a cheerful frame of mind is nothing new to medical science. Particularly is this true of children. The new children's hospital at Rouen has made provision for a form of amusement that is, we believe, unique in a hospital. There is an open-air theatre for the children. This will not be a mere puppet-show, but a stage in every sense of the word.



THE BOULDER DAM ON THE COLORADO RIVER COMPLETED: THE RIVER RISING WHEN THE GREAT STEEL GATE (LEFT BACKGROUND) WAS FINALLY LOWERED.

The Boulder Dam was completed on February 1. Early in the morning, the 1340-ton gate, which had been lowered inch by inch into the Colorado River during the night, reached the bottom of the Canyon. A pool of water, which is to be a lake 115 miles long, began to form. This reservoir will take three years to fill. It will eventually furnish water for the cities of South California, and for thousands of acres of land now arid. It will also provide electric power for the Pacific south-west.



THE ARMY TAKES TO EGYPTOLOGY: SCOTS GUARDS BEING TAKEN ROUND THE BRITISH MUSEUM BEFORE SERVICE IN EGYPT.

The 1st Battalion of the Scots Guards is going to Egypt in October, and, at the suggestion of Capt. T. L. Boden, of the British Museum staff, the battalion is to learn something of Egyptology before it leaves. "I wrote to their commanding officer, Lt.-Col. A. H. C. Swinton, M.C.," Capt. Boden told a "Daily Telegraph" representative. "He was enthusiastic, so I went along to the Tower and gave a lecture, and these visits are a sequel."

CRYSTAL HALLS UNDER THE SEA-BED: IN A GREAT AMERICAN SALT-MINE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HAROLD HALIDAY COSTAIN. REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF "FORTUNE."



A LOUISIANA ROCK-SALT MINE: A LIGHT RAILWAY THROUGH A CAVERN BLASTED OUT OF ALMOST PURE SALT.

Here and on the two following pages, we reproduce extraordinary photographs obtained in the Avery salt-mine, Louisiana, below the sea-bed. The rock-salt beds at Avery, Louisiana, were the first to be discovered in the Western Hemisphere. The most up-to-date methods are used in extracting the salt. Deep holes are made by electric-power drills; dynamite is inserted in these; and the

salt is blasted out, each blast adding a new feature to the crystal architecture of these weird "under-water" caverns. On the floor of the mine the salt is handled by high-efficiency machinery. The salt thus obtained is very easily prepared, only crushing and screening being necessary; since the rock in the Avery mine is 99.75 per cent. pure sodium chloride—"all solid money," as the saying goes.

BEFORE DYNAMITING: DRILLING HOLES FOR CHARGES IN AVERY SALT-MINE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HAROLD HALIDAY COSTAIN. REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF "FORTUNE."



PREPARING TO BLAST OUT ROCK SALT IN A GALLERY OF THE AVERY SALT-MINE, LOUISIANA: MINERS WORKING ELECTRIC DRILLS A HUNDRED FEET ABOVE THE FLOOR OF ONE OF THE VAST CAVERNS.

The Avery salt-mine, which is illustrated here and on the preceding page, has had an eventful history. Although salt-springs on the site had been utilised since the eighteenth century, it was not until the American Civil War had disorganised the supply of salt in the Southern states, and so increased the demand that the springs had to be enlarged, that the rock salt was discovered. In 1863 the Federal Forces under General Banks captured the works after a fiercely fought

battle. Since then various commercial undertakings have worked the mine; and some 4,000,000 tons have been taken out. Some of the galleries are a hundred feet high. Though the mine lies under the sea-bed, no water seeps through, and the air the miners breathe is pure and dry. Salt-making, indeed, is not an unhealthy trade—an occasional soreness of the eyes being said to be the only ailment contracted by operatives from their work. Table salt constitutes only

(Continued opposite.)

AFTER DYNAMITING: AN ELECTRIC GRAB HANDLING BIG BLOCKS OF SALT.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HAROLD HALIDAY COSTAIN. REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF "FORTUNE."



ON THE FLOOR OF THE AVERY SALT-MINE, AFTER BLASTING: LOADING BLOCKS OF ALMOST PURE SODIUM CHLORIDE ON TO TRUCKS; WITH (IN THE BACKGROUND) A HIGH "SCREE" OF SALT BOULDERS THROWN DOWN BY THE EXPLOSION.

Continued.

a small part of the gross tonnage of salt produced. Refrigeration, in all its many forms and uses, is responsible for a large consumption of salt, which it introduces into diverse places—from the holds of trawlers to the barrows of ice-cream vendors. Salt is, moreover, indispensable to the manufacture of such varied commodities as washing soda, caustic soda, hydrochloric acid, chlorine, bleaching powder, and many heavy and fine chemicals; the glass and soap industries are

dependent on it, and it is used also in the glaze and enamel trades. As a flux it enters into metallurgical processes; and has been used in the manufacture of cement to aid in the recovery of potash as a by-product. In addition, it finds a use in farming (as insecticide, fertiliser, and lickstick for cattle); in the curing of hides and the "cracking" of oil. Small wonder that the world's annual consumption totals over twenty million tons!

THE SILVER JUBILEE YEAR BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR: "A MARK OF HONOUR TO OUR SOVEREIGN."



EXHIBITS THAT ARE ONE OF THE NUMEROUS SIGNS OF THE INFLUENCE SILVER JUBILEE YEAR HAS HAD UPON THE FAIR, WHICH LORD DERBY HAS DESCRIBED AS "A MARK OF HONOUR TO OUR SOVEREIGN": CROWN AND LION CUSHIONS AND A HANDEDAG.

THE British Industries Fair, which began on February 18 at Olympia and at the White City, had its first royal visitor on the opening day, when H.R.H. the Duchess of York spent a considerable time at the White City, making an informal inspection of the textile section and attending the first parade in the Fashion Theatre. On the second day came the turn of Olympia, to which her Majesty the Queen went, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of York. As certain of our photographs bear witness, and as might have been

(Continued from page 300)



FOR THE USE OF SUN-BATHERS BY THE SEA OR IN THE COUNTRY: AIR BEDS SHOWN IN A TROPICAL SETTING AT THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, "THE NATION'S SHOP WINDOW."



AN ALL-ENGLISH LOOM FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SILVER JUBILEE BADGES BEARING PORTRAITS OF THE KING AND QUEEN AND THE SIGNIFICANT DATES, 1910-1935.



A MOSAIC CARPET PICTURE OF KING EDWARD VII. AS A CHILD: A BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR EXHIBIT WHICH WAS SHOWN IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN HYDE PARK IN 1931.



A PAINTED SHIP UPON A FABRIC OCEAN! MANCHESTER GOODS AS A SEA OF PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE: AN EXHIBIT AT THE WHITE CITY.



A PIANO AN INVALID CAN PLAY WHILE IN BED: AN INGENUOUSLY CONTRIVED INSTRUMENT WHICH MAY WELL SUPPLEMENT RADIO PROGRAMMES AS A CURE FOR SICKROOM BOREDOM.

(Continued)

anticipated, the Fair—"The Nation's Shop Window"—has a pronounced Silver Jubilee Year touch. Referring to this when speaking at the Government banquet at the Mansion House, Lord Derby pointed out that the immense scope and representative character of the present Fair make it truly a mark of honour to our Sovereign in this memorable year; and he added that one could only speak with respectful admiration and gratitude of the Royal Family's continued personal interest in the event. The first day's attendance included 1225 buyers from overseas and 1454 home buyers.



THE DUCHESS OF YORK AT THE FIRST PARADE IN THE FASHION THEATRE AT THE WHITE CITY: THE WEDDING PROCESSION DISPLAY WITNESSED BY HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY LORD DERBY.

Royal interest in the British Industries Fair was further evidenced by the fact that, as already noted, not only did the Queen visit Olympia, with the Duke and Duchess of York, on the second day, but also arranged to go to the White City on the day following (February 20) and again to Olympia on the 21st.



MAKING A CLAN TARTAN WITH AN OLD LOOM AT THE R.F.P.: A STAND THAT ATTRACTED THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF THE DUCHESS OF YORK, WHO ORDERED A ROYAL STUART TARTAN FOR HER OWN WEAR.

THE MOUNTAIN CRASH OF A FLYING-BOAT.



THE R.A.F. FLYING-BOAT, "K3595," THAT CRASHED INTO A SICILIAN MOUNTAIN-SIDE, WITH THE LOSS OF NINE LIVES: THE CRAFT BEFORE STARTING ON THE FATAL FLIGHT.



AFTER THE CRASH: THE WRECKED FLYING-BOAT ON A MOUNTAIN-SIDE IN A DESOLATE DISTRICT OF SICILY, ABOVE MESSINA, AND SOME FOUR MILES FROM THE VILLAGE OF SAN FILIPPO.



SEARCHING PART OF THE WRECKAGE: A PARTY OF ITALIAN SOLDIERS AND CARABINIERI, WITH MEMBERS OF THE MESSINA FIRE BRIGADE, AT WORK ON THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

The Royal Air Force flying-boat, "K3595" (one of four which recently left on a formation flight to Singapore), started from Naples, for Malta, early on February 15, and during a thick fog crashed into a mountain-side near Messina, in Sicily. All the nine occupants, among them a half-brother of Lord Beatty, were killed, and the wreckage took fire. The first news of the disaster reached the Carabinieri at the village of San Filippo, about four miles away. They at once went up into the mountains, with an ambulance, and men of the Messina Fire Brigade were also sent to the spot. The work of recovering the bodies was difficult, owing to mist and rain and steepness of the ground. Coffins were carried up, and eventually all the bodies were conveyed to Messina. Thence they were taken, in the cruiser H.M.S. "Durban," to Malta, and buried there, with military honours, on February 18. The flying-boat was of the Short Singapore III. type, the biggest in regular service, with a loaded weight of 27,000 lb., and was fitted with four 560-h.p. Rolls-Royce Kestrel engines.

A ROYAL MOUNTAIN TRAGEDY COMMEMORATED.

On Sunday, February 17, the first anniversary of King Albert's death (from a fall while rock-climbing alone at the Marche-les-Dames, near Namur) was commemorated throughout Belgium by mourning observances. His only daughter, now the Princess of Piedmont, arrived by train at Namur, from Italy, and was met by her brother, King Leopold, with whom she drove to the scene of the accident. After a few minutes at the foot of the rock, they climbed to the Calvary, where King Leopold laid a wreath of roses. He expressed a desire that all ascents of the rock should be forbidden. A memorial service in the crypt of Laeken Church was attended by the Queen-Mother, King Leopold and Queen Astrid, the Princess of Piedmont, the Count of Flanders, and the little Princess Josephine Charlotte (daughter of the King and Queen), who is seen with her mother in the first of the photographs below. The Bishop of Namur, Monsignor Heylen, celebrated a requiem Mass at a simple stone altar erected in the open-air at Marche-les-Dames, where King Albert's body was found.



BELGIUM KEEPS THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF KING ALBERT'S DEATH: QUEEN ASTRID WITH HER LITTLE DAUGHTER AND THE PRINCESS OF PIEDMONT (RIGHT) ARRIVING FOR A MEMORIAL SERVICE.

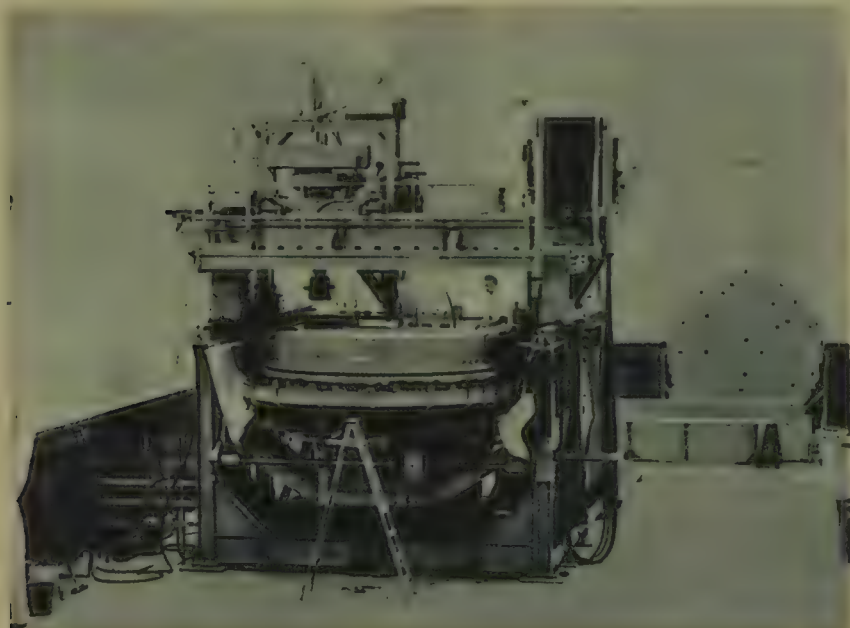


BELGIAN EX-SERVICE MEN PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF KING ALBERT AT THE SCENE OF HIS FATAL FALL: AN OPEN-AIR CEREMONY AT THE MARCHE-LES-DAMES, NEAR NAMUR.



AT THE FOOT OF THE ROCK WHERE KING ALBERT FELL TO HIS DEATH: THE BISHOP OF NAMUR, MONSIGNOR HEYLEN, CELEBRATING A REQUIEM MASS AT A SIMPLE ALTAR ERECTED ON THE SPOT.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEWS ITEMS OF TOPICAL INTEREST.



PREPARING A 120-INCH MIRROR TO TEST A 200-INCH TELESCOPE REFLECTOR: THE MIRROR IN PROCESS OF GRINDING, ITS SIZE INDICATED BY THE MAN BESIDE IT. This photograph, which comes from Pasadena, California, is accompanied by the following explanatory note: "A 120-inch mirror is being ground at the California Institute of Technology, in Pasadena, to be used in tests when the final touches are put to the giant 200-inch reflector on Palomar Mountain. The tests are intended to check accuracy of grinding on the reflector. The 200-inch glass, now cooling at Corning, New York, will probably arrive in about a year."



A NEW CRAFT FOR THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, TO BE USED FOR OPEN-SEA RECONNAISSANCE: THE SAUNDERS-ROE SARO TWIN-ENGINE FLYING-BOAT IN FLIGHT.

The Air Ministry, we learn, has decided to order a number of the new Saunders-Roe Saro twin-engine "general purpose" flying-boats, built by Saunders-Roe, Ltd., of Cowes. This one has completed extensive trials. It is fitted with two Bristol Pegasus engines, and will carry a crew of five on open-sea reconnaissance duties. Its range with full fuel load is over 1000 miles. The machine is all-metal except for the fabric covering of the wings. Its armament consists of three machine-guns.



THE TRANSITION IN THE SAAR FROM THE FRENCH TO THE GERMAN CUSTOMS UNION THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST PARTY OF GERMANS AT THE FRONTIER.

The transfer of the Saar from the French to the German Customs was officially accomplished at midnight on February 18. The German Customs officers entered on their duties at the new posts along the French frontier, while the French Customs officers, who since the plebiscite had gradually been transferred from the Saar-German frontier to the French boundary, began the collection of duties on goods leaving the Saar. Simultaneously with this transfer of the Customs, the Saar territory was included in the German currency system.



A BRITISH RAILWAY ENGINE EXHIBITED IN PARIS AFTER TESTS IN FRANCE: THE L.N.E.R. "COCK O' THE NORTH" ATTRACTS A CROWD AT THE GARE DU NORD.

As we noted in our issue of December 22, when we gave a photograph of the engine undergoing "bench tests," the L.N.E.R. "Cock o' the North" has been in France for the purpose of undergoing trials in the establishment at Vitry. Subsequently, the great engine was put on exhibition in Paris. She aroused the greatest interest: over five thousand persons inspecting her in one day at the Gare du Nord.



"BLESSING THE WATERS" AT NORHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND: A REMARKABLE NOCTURNAL CEREMONY AT THE INAUGURATION OF NET FISHING ON THE TWEED.

Ceremonies for blessing the crops and blessing the sea are more common on the Mediterranean than in this country, which makes our photograph of special interest. A correspondent notes: "When the open season for net fishing on the Tweed was inaugurated, the ceremony of 'The Blessing of the Waters' was performed at Norham. This ceremony has been carried out for a number of years, and always draws a large crowd of people."



THE FUNERAL OF KING ALI IBN HUSEIN, EX-KING OF HEJAZ: PRIESTS SAYING PRAYERS OVER THE COFFIN AT BAGHDAD.

King Ali ibn Husein, the eldest son of the late King Husein of the Hejaz, died at Baghdad on February 14. His father was driven from his kingdom in 1924, and abdicated in favour of Ali; who, however, abdicated and left the Hejaz in 1925. He was then invited to Iraq by his brother, King Feisal, and received a large estate from him, and became his adviser. King Ali's second daughter, the Emirah Aliyah, is Queen of Iraq.

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



DEE ROCK, WINNER OF THE WATERLOO CUP, RECEIVING THE BLUE RIBBON; WITH MR. J. E. DENNIS, HIS OWNER.

The Waterloo Cup was won, on February 15, by Mr. J. E. Dennis's Dee Rock (by Red Robin out of Dicentra), who beat Mr. J. V. Rank's Joker's Resort in the final. Both dogs were trained by Harold Wright at Preston Brook. Dee Rock beat Irish Conquest in the semi-finals. Sir Richard Woodman Burbidge won the Waterloo Purse with Wivenhoe, beating Micawber.



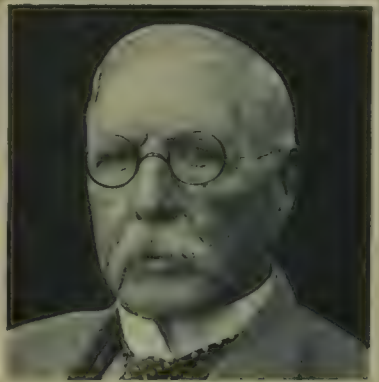
THE TABLE TENNIS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS AT WEMBLEY: G. BARNA (HOLDING CUP), THE CHAMPION, AND THE RUNNER-UP, M. SZABADOS—BOTH OF HUNGARY.

The World's Table Tennis Championships were played at Wembley Stadium on February 16; and Gyozo Barna successfully defended his title against Miklos Szabados. Our special artist's spirited sketches of this remarkable sporting event will be found on page 289 of this issue. Barna (Hungary) has been four times world champion in singles. Szabados, also a Hungarian, was world champion in 1930-31; and was runner-up to F. J. Perry in 1928. Mr. C. Corti Woodcock, chairman of the English Table Tennis Association, is here seen between the players.



MR. E. T. WARD, C.B.E.

Mr. E. T. Ward, O.B.E., was awarded the C.B.E. in the New Year's Honours List for his outstanding services as Engineer-in-Chief of the European Danube Commission. Our photograph of him was taken when he was leaving Buckingham Palace after the recent Investiture.



CAPT. ADRIAN JONES, M.V.O.

Awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Society of British Sculptors, "for distinguished services to sculpture"—the highest award of the British sculptor. His best-known work in London is the Quadriga of Peace on Constitution Hill Arch. He is ninety.



THE NEW JUDGES IN THE KING'S BENCH DIVISION: MR. JUSTICE G. M. HILBERY AND MR. JUSTICE GREAVES-LORD (RIGHT), PHOTOGRAPHED AFTER BEING SWORN IN.

Sir Walter Greaves-Lord, K.C., M.P., and Mr. George Malcolm Hilbery were appointed Judges on February 13. The former represented the Norwood Division of Lambeth as a Conservative from 1922. He became Recorder of Manchester in 1925, and Vice-Chairman of the Bar Council in 1932. Mr. Hilbery became Recorder of Margate in 1927; and was appointed Commissioner of Assize to go the South-Eastern Circuit last January.



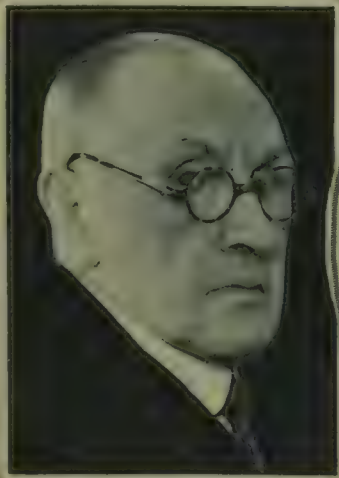
FLYING-OFFICER J. A. C. FORBES.

Killed in the R.A.F. flying-boat disaster near Messina. A native of the Orange Free State. He entered the R.A.F. in 1930, and served first as a pilot in a fighter squadron; and then entered No. 210 (F.B.) squadron. Photographs of the disaster will be found on page 302.



FLIGHT-LIEUT. H. F. BEATTY.

Killed in the R.A.F. flying-boat disaster near Messina. Half-brother of Lord Beatty. Entered the Navy; but became a Cadet at Cranwell, 1920; being commissioned two years later. Associated with the Schneider Trophy Race in 1929, as an officer of the ground party at Calshot.



MR. W. J. TAPPER, R.A.

The architect. Elected R.A., on February 12. Well known as a designer of churches in a modern adaptation of the Gothic tradition. Architect to Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Has carried out restorations at country houses, including Penshurst, in Kent.



DR. H. A. GILES.

The great Chinese scholar. Formerly Professor of Chinese at Cambridge. Died February 13; aged eighty-nine. Served in the Consular Service in China. Published his great "Chinese-English Dictionary" (completed), 1892; and "A Chinese Biographical Dictionary."



SIR J. ELTON BANKES.

Chairman of the Commission into the Traffic in Arms, whose composition was announced by the Prime Minister on February 18. Was formerly a Lord Justice of Appeal, retiring in 1927. Judge of the King's Bench division, High Court, 1910-15.



MR. JOHN SLATER, M.P.

M.P. (Con.) for Eastbourne. Died suddenly after making a speech at a West Country Association dinner on February 15. Was forty-five. Returned unopposed in the 1932 by-election. Recently voted against the Government on the India Bill.



MR. MARK SYMONS.

The well-known artist. Died February 12; aged forty-eight. His Royal Academy pictures, which depicted Christ in modern surroundings, were famous; and included "Were you there when they crucified my Lord?" and "In the Street of the Great City."



ON JUAN FERNANDEZ ISLAND—NOW DECLARED A NATIONAL PARK BY THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT: A VIEW OF CUMBERLAND BAY, WHERE ALEXANDER SELKIRK, PROTOTYPE OF ROBINSON CRUSOE, WAS LANDED.



ON JUAN FERNANDEZ, WHERE ALEXANDER SELKIRK SPENT A SOLITARY FOUR YEARS AND FOUR MONTHS AND LIVED HIS ROBINSON CRUSOE LIFE: SELKIRK'S LOOK-OUT; ONE OF THE PROMINENT PEAKS.

"ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND" NOW A NATIONAL PARK. JUAN FERNANDEZ, OF ALEXANDER SELKIRK FAME.



WITH A TABLET MARKING THE SPOT FROM WHICH, TRADITION HAS IT, SELKIRK SCANNED THE HORIZON FOR A SAIL: A CLOSER VIEW OF ALEXANDER SELKIRK'S LOOK-OUT ON JUAN FERNANDEZ.



CUMBERLAND BAY, JUAN FERNANDEZ, WHERE ALEXANDER SELKIRK WAS LANDED AND LEFT BY THE "CINQUE PORTS" PRIVATEER: A TRANQUIL SCENE; WITH A CRUISING LINER OUT FROM ENGLAND.

By a recent decree of the Chilean Minister of Lands and Colonisation, Easter Island and the Island of Juan Fernandez, where Alexander Selkirk lived alone from 1704 to 1709, have been declared National Parks. Easter Island is about 2000 miles from the Chilean coast, and is famous for its mysterious statues. As to Juan Fernandez, it will be recalled that Alexander Selkirk, a quarrelsome and peculiar man, fell out with the master of his ship, the "Cinque Ports" privateer, while she was at anchor off Juan Fernandez, and demanded to be put ashore on the sands of Cumberland Bay. When he found himself alone he changed his mind; but the ship sailed without him. He stayed on the island

for four years and four months; to be eventually taken off by Captain Woodes Rogers, a famous English privateer, and to return to England. His tale became widely known and he is generally considered as the prototype of "Robinson Crusoe." Selkirk did, in fact, make himself at home on the island. He built himself two comfortable huts, thatched with grass and palm leaves; and he lived on fish and wild goats, which he became adept at capturing by hand. For utensils, he was content with an axe, a kettle, and a few knives. For the photographs of Juan Fernandez reproduced here, we are indebted to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, who make a feature of cruises to Juan Fernandez.

The World of the Kinema.

By MICHAEL ORME.

"THE DICTATOR."

THE Managing Director of Toeplitz Productions, Signor Ludovico Toeplitz de Grand Ry, makes his bow to the British public as an independent film-producer in England with "The Dictator," presented to a distinguished audience and a packed house at the Tivoli. The film and contemporary lights on Struensee's extraordinary career were illustrated in our last number.



"EVELYN PRENTICE"—A NEW DETECTIVE THRILLER FILM: WILLIAM POWELL, AS A CLEVER CRIMINAL LAWYER, RECONSTRUCTS A CRIME FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

Evelyn, the wife of John Prentice, a great criminal lawyer, is accused of murder. Her husband is here seen reconstructing the crime, using photographs of articles in the murdered man's room.

Whatever may be said of this big spectacular picture as a contribution to historical drama, it cannot be denied that it realises its sponsor's firm intention to enter the super-production field, and that in many of its aspects it gives much food for thought. An interesting article from the pen of Signor Toeplitz, which appeared in the New Year edition of the *Daily Film Review*, reveals this scion of a famous Italian family as a personality to be reckoned with in the British film industry. Before his arrival in England, Signor Toeplitz was head of the famous Cines of Rome, the company responsible for such pictures as "Quo Vadis?" during the silent era. His political, national, and literary achievements need not be gone into here, though they establish his reputation as a man of action and of vision. It will be more illuminating to trace the reasons why this distinguished Italian, in pursuit of internationalism with regard to the kinema, and recognising the barriers of language that have arisen since the advent of the "talkies," should have chosen our country for his field of operation. He advances in his article the irrefutable argument, duly based on statistics, that the English-speaking market is the largest in the world. Therefore, the two countries of paramount importance for the production of the super-film are England and America. He explains his choice between the two as follows: "England has certain great advantages over America; it has, for one thing, the magnificent cultural background of Europe. Italy, Spain, France, Switzerland, and even North Africa are within easy reach of England. The atmosphere so necessary to super-productions can be obtained just as cheaply in the authentic locale, and certainly with more realism than in the studio."

I regard this paragraph as significant, in view of the fact that Signor Toeplitz has gone to the "cultural background of Europe" for the story of "The Dictator." I think we may presume that he, whose record shows him to be a travelled man as well as a *littérateur*, was the one to hit upon the drama of Johan Frederick Struensee, the doctor from Altona who became the virtual dictator of the Dano-Norwegian realm in the eighteenth century, as suitable material for historical romance. Now, this Dr. Struensee and his colourful career are by no means an unknown quantity abroad. There have been several plays on the subject in Germany to my knowledge, and no doubt several novels. He has become, in short, a useful pivot for melodrama. Yet we know little or nothing about him in England. It is obvious, therefore, that in bringing this complex and arresting character to our ken, far more footage should have been allocated to its development than is the case in "The Dictator." No one will

quarrel with the customary whitewashing applied to a man in whom greed and ambition were at least as great a driving force as a mania for reform, if by so doing a genuinely romantic personality had emerged. Nor would it matter much that Struensee, actually hampered in his ruthless reformation of the Danish and Norwegian nations by knowing not a word of their language, does in the picture deliver an impassioned harangue

to a hostile mob from the roof of the Queen's coach, turning their threats into rejoicings by a promise of tax repeals. Indeed, the episode is one of the liveliest in this sumptuously staged production, and gives Mr. Clive Brook an opportunity for at least one definitely dominating gesture.

For the rest, his ascendancy over the weak-minded and licentious King Christian VII. is narrowed down to a few interferences in affairs of State; his wholesale retrenchment in salaries and national expenditure, whereby he lined his own pockets, is but briefly and none too convincingly suggested; and his love-affair with Christian's unhappy Queen moves with a certain plastic grace rather than

with a heart-throb down the shining vistas of palatial halls. Mr. Clive Brook and Miss Madeleine Carroll, as personable a pair of lovers as you could wish to see, are part of a fine pictorial pattern until the finale, when, in a spirit of self-sacrifice which the history of Struensee does not set on record, the Dictator condemns himself in order to save the Queen's life. Here the story belatedly acquires warmth, a circumstance that induces one to speculate on the advantages of the wholly fictional romance against a historical background over the manipulation of historical figures who yield, sometimes unwillingly, to the exigencies of screen entertainment. The outstanding and legitimate success of "The Scarlet Pimpernel" would seem to emphasise this point of view. Here are situations carefully prepared and strong enough to stand up to spectacle. Here are characters so well defined that their peril and their passion stir the imagination. Here, too, there

is room for the individual actor to imprint his personality on the public's mind. In "The Dictator" many effective situations suffer from a lack of preparation, and that, again, is partly due to an overwhelming mass of decoration which almost seems to cramp the interplay of human motive. Only partly, however. Mr. Evelyn Williams, working on a type whose purpose in the drama is at least abundantly clear, the childishly debauched King Christian; Miss Helen Haye as the Queen-Mother, whose sole preoccupation is to defend her power against the German interloper; even Mr. Frank Cellier as the kindly Scottish ambassador, with his shrewd and pawky humour, succeed in presenting clean-cut portraits that stand out vividly from the ornate background. But Struensee himself, unaided by the glamour that surrounds a familiar historical figure, vacillating between fact and fiction, between Dictator and lover, remains remote, and his conquest of the lovely Queen a curiously cold affair.

Much has been said about the fortune spent on this one production. Well, if Signor Toeplitz is prepared to spend a large amount of Italian money in backing British pictures, and in collecting the best technicians, cameramen, experts, and artists from all parts of the world according to his avowed policy, all the better for British pictures. His co-operation with Mr. Alexander Korda gave us "Henry VIII." and "Catherine the Great." His "Dictator" is, at any rate pictorially, a worthy successor to these two milestones in the advance of our film industry. In lifting the story of Struensee from the pages of history, he may have made an error of judgment for the reasons I have endeavoured to point out, though fundamentally the chronicle is full of rich possibilities. But it must be admitted that this initial effort from the Toeplitz Studios is planned on a mighty scale. From the Hogarthian interior of the tavern in Hamburg, where the doctor douses the carousing King in cold water, to the soaring marble staircase which leads, actually and symbolically, to Struensee's hour of triumph, the long list of solid sets represents the acme of polish and of splendour. Two units were sent out to Denmark, where the Government afforded many facilities, and royal consent was obtained for the use of coaches dating from the period of the film. Much intensive research work has certainly resulted in a dazzling reconstruction of a Court to which Struensee himself brought new and incredible standards of extravagance. Crystal chandeliers, tapestries, statues, vast expanses of marble floors that mirror the sweeping satins and stiff brocades of the royal cavalcade, exquisite exteriors most admirably photographed—all this is eloquent proof that Signor Toeplitz knows how to cater for the eye. Being, I take it, endowed with resolution as well as with brain, he will no doubt deserve still better of his public, who are already in his debt for a wealth of pictorial beauty.

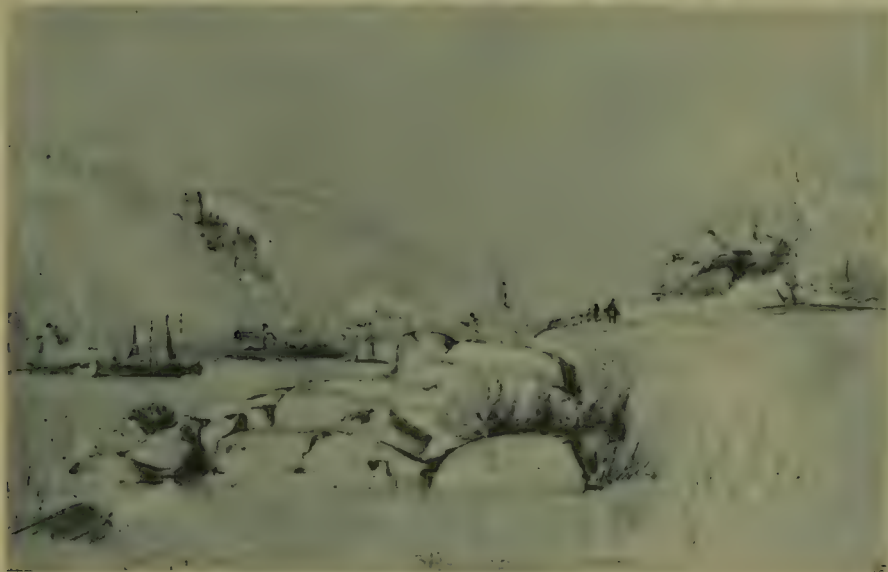


"DRAKE OF ENGLAND," THE GREAT NEW HISTORICAL FILM NOW IN PREPARATION: DRAKE (MATHESON LANG) POINTS OUT TO QUEEN ELIZABETH (ATHENE SEYLER) THE SCENE OF ONE OF HIS FAMOUS EXPEDITIONS TO THE SPANISH MAIN.

"Drake of England," now being made at Elstree by B.I.P., is, of course, based on the career of the famous Elizabethan sailor. The defeat of the Spanish Armada, the circumnavigation, and Drake's reward of knighthood from Queen Elizabeth, all figure in the film. In our illustration Ben Webster is seen as Lord Burghley, the great Elizabethan statesman; and Jane Baxter as Elizabeth Sydenham

COROT'S SECRET STUDIO: WORKS FROM THE ARTIST'S OWN COLLECTION.

REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINALS ON EXHIBITION AT MESSRS. ARTHUR TOOTH AND SONS, 155, NEW BOND STREET, W.1.



"PAYSAGE AVEC UN CHÂTEAU SUR UNE COLLINE."
Pencil. Signed and Dated: "Corot. 1833."



"CHÂTEAU DE POLIGNAC."
Pencil. 1868. Dated and Inscribed.



"ROCHE ST. MICHEL."
Pencil and Wash. Initialled and Dated: "C.C. 1841."



"SUR LA PLAGE À NAPLES."
Charcoal. Signed and Inscribed.



"BAGNÈRES DE LUCHON."
Pencil. Initialled and Inscribed: "24 Août, 1864. C.C."



"MONT EPNICO."
Charcoal and Wash. Initialled and Inscribed.

The Exhibition of Drawings and Water-Colours by J. B. C. Corot (1796-1875) from the Artist's Private Collection, which is now being held at Tooth's and will remain open until March 9, is well dealt with in the Foreword to the catalogue. This reads: "The drawings now exhibited are a further selection from the Pornet Collection of sketches by Corot in various media, of which a few were shown in London in 1926 and 1928. Most of the present drawings have never been shown before, and several belong to that early period of the artist's career when he was a student in Italy. Corot's private collection was kept by the artist, unknown to most of his friends, in the secret studio which he occupied for the last two years of his life, adjoining the house of Dr. and Madame Gratiot. The Gratiots' only child, a daughter, married a M. Panneau, who inherited the Gratiots' possessions after their death. Later, M. Panneau became bankrupt, and the collection passed into the hands of M. Jousseaume, a paralysed recluse, from whose executors it was acquired by M. Alfred Pornet, of Beaulieu, in 1923, who has allowed us to select some of the most interesting drawings for exhibition and sale in London. Many of the sketches are marked

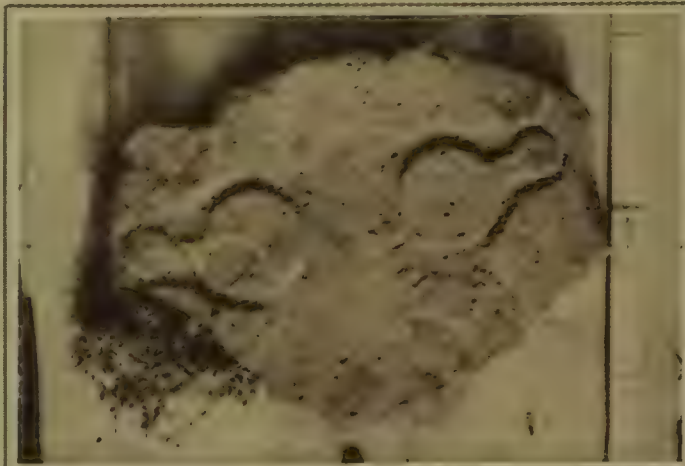
on the back—'pour moi,' 'pour moi à conserver,' or 'pour ma collection.' On one Corot has written 'tout le monde collectionne, moi je collectionne mes aquarelles.' Others have intimate notes written on the back regarding the place and circumstances in which they were painted, and whether the painter was happy or thirsty, and so forth." One, for example, remarked upon by Mr. Jan Gordon in the "Observer," bears a comment to this effect: "Here's one of original technique, yet it's true. For myself too." To which may be added a line or two from the "Evening Standard": "At the end of his life Corot spent much time painting 'pot-boilers' for dealers. To escape from this artistic prostitution, he built a secret studio adjoining the house of his friend, Dr. Gratiot. There he kept his personal collection, of which dealers and public knew nothing. The majority of the pictures in it are in a completely different style from Corot's other work." Why the artist should have pot-boiled is not clear; for, although he was most benevolent, considerable sums were at his command for the greater part of his life, and after his death the pictures, sketches, etchings, and so forth in his studio fetched 400,000 francs.

NEW LIGHT ON ANCIENT IRISH ART: REMARKABLE SCULPTURED SLABS AT GALLEN PRIORY.

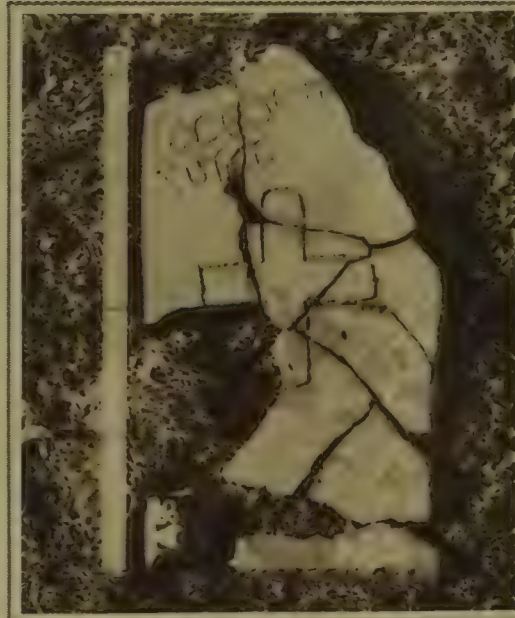


A STONE WITH A DESIGN BELIEVED TO BE PECULIAR TO THE GALLEN PRIORY SITE: THE "MIRROR STONE" IN SITU.

One of the most interesting and puzzling discoveries made in the course of the recent excavations on the site of the ancient monastery of Gallen, near Ferbane, Co. Offaly, Ireland, is the stone illustrated in these two photographs. It was found covering the head of a skeleton that was right under the rubble of the eastern wall of the church. Clearly, the skeleton was older than the church. The stone bore two mirror-like devices in relief, which were apparently part of a cross design, and seem to be unknown anywhere except at Gallen, where they were probably connected with a late type of wheeled cross, not earlier than the tenth century.



THE "MIRROR STONE" FROM GALLEN—AFTER EXCAVATION: DEVICES RESEMBLING MIRRORS AND CONNECTED WITH A TYPE OF WHEELED CROSS, LATER THAN THE TENTH CENTURY.



"THE STONE OF COEMGUSA": A TENTH-CENTURY SLAB FOUND AT GALLEN; WITH A PLAIN CROSS AND AN INSCRIPTION.

Against the East wall of the early mediæval church excavated at the Gallen Priory site, near Ferbane, was found the slab illustrated above. It is of comparatively late date (tenth or eleventh century) and bears the inscription "Lec Coemgusa"—"the stone of Coemgus."



THE FINDING OF THE "MARIGOLD STONE," THE MOST INTERESTING ON THE GALLEN SITE: THE ROUND HEAD OF THE STONE IN THE CHURCH WALL.

The finding of the so-called "Marigold Stone" during the excavations at Gallen is illustrated in these three photographs. This stone is described as the most interesting, and one of the earliest, sculptures found on the site. It is carved on both faces with a "marigold" design of radiating petals and is clearly a representation of the sub-classical and "non-Celtic" phase of Irish Christian art that has only been lately identified by Mr. A. W. Clapham. The stone had been built horizon-



THE "MARIGOLD STONE" UNCOVERED; BUT STILL LYING ON ITS BACK IN THE WALL: SHOWING THE SIX-PETALLED DESIGN WHICH GIVES IT ITS NAME.

tally into the wall of the south-east corner of the church, its head showing on the outer face. In the first photograph (on the left) it is seen still in position in the south-east corner of the church wall; the rounded head showing in the rubble foundation. In the next the stone is seen from above, partly uncovered. The third photograph shows the back of the stone bearing a defaced design resembling that on the front, and also four smaller carvings.



THE BACK OF THE "MARIGOLD STONE," WHICH BELONGS TO THE "NON-CELTIC" PHASE OF IRISH CHRISTIAN ART.—[Photo., T. H. Mason.]



WITH A DESIGN THAT MAY HAVE BEEN COPIED FROM METAL-WORK: A NINTH- OR TENTH-CENTURY SLAB FROM GALLEN.

The sculptured grave-slab illustrated above is decorated with a wheeled-cross and interlace pattern. It is suggested that it may be the copy of the metal-work on a shrine, or, possibly, even a book-cover. It dates from the ninth or tenth century. The details are somewhat worn.—[Photograph by T. H. Mason.]



UNIQUE IN IRISH ART AND POSSIBLY MODELLED ON CHAMPLEVÉ ENAMEL-WORK: A SIXTH- OR SEVENTH-CENTURY SLAB FROM GALLEN.

The sculpture illustrated above is believed to be without parallel in Ireland. It dates, perhaps, from the sixth or seventh century, and the carving strongly recalls the work of the champlevé enameller. The stone is a stout block of grit, unlike the normal grave-slabs.—[Photograph by T. H. Mason.]



ANOTHER UNIQUE MANIFESTATION OF IRISH ART: A WHEELED CROSS WITH HUMAN AND ANIMAL FIGURES; PROBABLY OF THE NINTH CENTURY.

Above is seen another remarkable sculpture from Gallen, also believed to be new to Irish art. It consists of a wheeled cross in high relief with animal and human figures; probably ninth-century work. The stone is a sandstone block, and the carving is perfectly preserved.—[Photograph by T. H. Mason.]

Excavators have been at work of late on the site of the ancient Irish monastery known to the annalists as "Gallen of the Britons," which is in the grounds of Gallen Priory, near Ferbane, Co. Offaly (Leinster). The digging was carried out as part of the Free State Government plan for the relief of unemployment, and was under the joint control of the National Museum and the Board of Public Works.

It has been established that an extensive portion of the old monastery still exists, the foundations of an early mediæval church having been discovered in a mound. The church was a small square building, and had obviously been destroyed by fire. Outside the church a large and crowded cemetery was discovered. We illustrate on this page a number of the remarkable sculptured slabs found on the site.

A GREAT FIND: ALP ARSLAN'S SILVER SALVER;

REMARKABLE FOR ITS DOCUMENTARY IMPORTANCE, AS WELL AS FOR ITS DESIGN.

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS. ARTICLE BY A. UPHAM POPE.



THE SILVER SALVER, 12 INCHES IN DIAMETER, PRESENTED BY THE QUEEN TO THE SELJUQ SULTAN, ALP ARSLAN, IN 1066: A DISCOVERY REGARDED AS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EVER MADE IN PERSIAN ART.



THE ARABIC INSCRIPTION IN MONUMENTAL KUFIC LETTERS.

The inscription reads: (across the centre of the plate) "The Sultan 'Adud al-din"; and (round the rim) "A present to his Most Exalted Majesty, the revered sultan Alp Arslan, May God make his reign long; ordered to be made by the august Queen, the cynosure of all women in the married state, and executed by Hasan of Kashan in the year 459" [A.D. 1066].

THE Boston Museum of Fine Arts has recently announced the acquisition of the great silver salver of Alp Arslan, which by the unanimous agreement of experts is the most important recent discovery in the field of Islamic art in Persia. The salver was for generations in the possession of a Persian merchant family in Russia, and last year was forced into the market by financial exigencies. Its appearance caused a great flurry among scholars and experts. Its obvious beauty and challenging inscription revealed it immediately as a work of first-class importance. Sir Denison Ross, the famous Orientalist of London, Dr. Flury, and Dr. Sarasin, of Basle, Mr. Leigh Ashton, of the Victoria and Albert Museum, Mr. Ralph Harari, the world's greatest collector of Islamic metal and himself an epigraphist of note, Dr. Richard Ettinghausen, formerly of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin, M. Gaston Wiet, Director of the Musée Arabe, in Cairo, and many others devoted careful study to the piece. The inscription showed it to be the property of the great Seljuq monarch, Alp Arslan, one of the dominant figures in the history of Western Asia, and one of the most dramatic kings in history. Contemporary of the Great William, he was a far greater conqueror. At the age of twenty-five, according to the most explicit chronicle, he was called to the throne of a wide-flung, insecurely established empire, faced with dangerous enemies, having to bind together quickly many lands and peoples; he proved himself adequate, and, before his untimely death, had consolidated an empire whose cultural and political consequences were felt throughout the known world. With only fifteen thousand troops, he defeated the Byzantine emperor, Romanus, with his two hundred thousand—a victory against odds that not even Alexander or Napoleon could have boasted. "Just, generous and magnanimous," he combined with his martial and political virtues an ardent, if naïve, piety and an enthusiastic respect for learning. From him a brilliant young mathematician and astronomer named Omar Khayyam received a stipend that gave him leisure for research and for writing verse which all the world knows. His short reign was a time of transition and creation. New styles were in the making in all the arts, and masterpieces in architecture, weaving, and pottery followed hard after, to say nothing of achievements in music and poetry. Of all this, as of Alp Arslan himself, we have known too little. Until now there has not been a single object that could with any surety be assigned to his reign. The salver is not only a masterpiece of calligraphy, ornament, and animal drawing, but for its inscription alone can be ranked as one of the most important documents that have come out of the East in our time. For the first time we have the official titles of Alp Arslan, an historical record long hoped for by scholars in the field. For the first time, also, the name of the artist is given equal prominence with that of the monarch; and the date and place of manufacture are in themselves of primary importance. Equally interesting is the statement in



THE SULTAN ALP ARSLAN'S SILVER SALVER—DESCRIBED BY MR. ARTHUR UPHAM POPE, THE AUTHORITY ON PERSIAN ANTIQUITIES, IN HIS ACCOMPANYING ARTICLE: A PIECE EQUALLY NOTABLE FOR ITS SUPERB DESIGN AND CRAFTSMANSHIP AS FOR ITS DOCUMENTARY IMPORTANCE—A VIEW FROM ABOVE.

the inscription that the salver had been presented by the Queen, the only example in Islamic history where a Queen has so publicly recorded her devotion. The majestic Kufic inscription is in itself one of the most notable examples of decorative script extant, while the drawing of the animals, which are placed against a swirl of foliage, is vivid and exciting to a remarkable degree. The only dated example of the time, of supreme quality, it will serve as a pivotal piece for the dating of other works of art in this critical and formative period. The authenticity of a document of such importance had to be guaranteed against any possible doubt, and the reports of dozens of specialists were amply confirmed by severe scientific tests.



ONE'S interest in old furniture is partly a matter of admiration for good craftsmanship and partly a matter of sentiment; and the more one delves into the past, the more does evidence accumulate not only about the actual technique employed by early cabinet-makers—which is, to all but a comparatively few specialists, a dry study—but also



1. THE TRADE CARD OF JAMES RODWELL, "UPHOLSTER AND SWORN APPRAISER," WHOSE SHOP WAS "AT THE ROYAL BED AND STAR . . . IN MOORFIELDS": AN ENGRAVING OF PARTICULAR INTEREST IN THAT IT EVIDENTLY REPRODUCES RODWELL'S ACTUAL SIGN-BOARD, INCLUDING THE TWO IRON STAPLES AT THE TOP.

about their way of life. Before you know where you are, you find yourself looking at a chronicle of social history and not just a few chairs of a familiar pattern; you begin to realise that you are studying a world of very low wages, very long hours, very small wants, and yet one which possesses a certain dignity which we cannot quite recapture to-day. Existence then would doubtless be intolerable to ourselves, if we could make an experiment with time and go back two hundred years; but at least, by a sympathetic study of the things they made, we can somehow get quite close to those past generations. If we go a little further on the road, the ghosts of the past put on flesh and walk about their dirty cobbled streets with such animation that we can almost hear the tap-tap of their heels.

I have to thank Sir Ambrose Heal, who has made a special study of London tradesmen's cards, for permission to publish these three cabinet-makers' advertisements, if one can call them by that name, which in modern parlance means something rather different. Moreover, they are not, strictly speaking, cards, but sheets of paper, and their backs were often, though not invariably, used as bills. They are actually half-way between a sign-board and the little business-card of Victorian days. Before the streets of London were numbered—a reform which came into force about 1760—every shopkeeper had a sign by which his place of business could be recognised; and in the earliest of these cards (Fig. 1) it is evident that the engraver has transferred to paper James Rodwell's actual sign-board, for the two iron staples are plainly visible. These sign-board cards are quite rare, and are invariably early eighteenth century: this, from its style and the fact that the staples are shown, is presumably to be dated c. 1720. Rodwell, Sir Ambrose informs me, can be traced as late as 1762, when an apprentice was bound to him, and one of his bills, dated 1756, is still in existence.

A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY TRADESMEN'S CARDS.

By FRANK DAVIS.

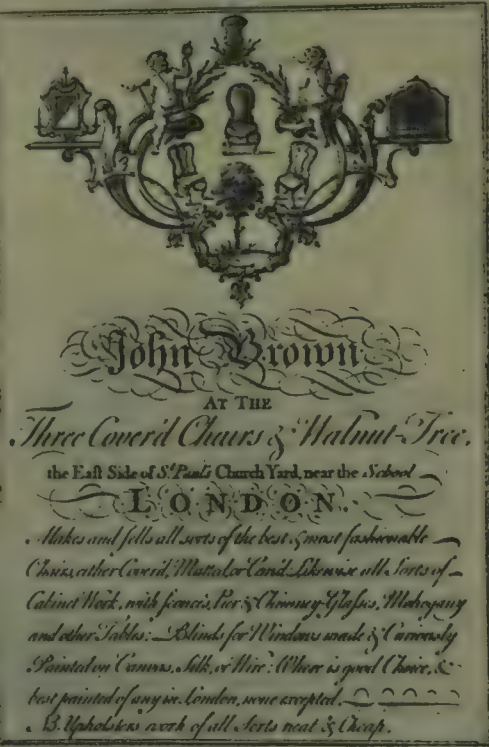
The prices make one's mouth water—
A fine Mahogany double chest of drawers with
a table in it - - - - - £5 10 0
A ditto Claw table - - - - - 1 1 0
A Wainscott Square dining table - - - - - 9 0
1 Ditto breakfast table - - - - - 7 0

The next card (Fig. 2) is definitely dated by an account written on the back—"13th Sept. 1738. A Large Corner Cubert. £o 15. o." John Brown can be traced at "The Three Cover'd Chairs and Walnut Tree" in St. Paul's Churchyard from 1728 to 1744. He took over the business of William (not James) Rodwell, who was advertising in the *Daily Post* in 1727, and explained that his painted canvas window blinds "will clean with sope and sand and be like new."

Fig. 3 has never before been illustrated. William Jellicoe, who took over the business from the widow Smith, relict of Mr. Smith, upholster, who advertised in the *Daily Advertiser* in 1744 and 1748, is found at "The Chain and Anchor" in Fleet Street in 1770. One small point is perhaps worth additional emphasis. The appearance of the walnut-tree in John Brown's card, and the frequency with which firms near St. Paul's incorporate it in their signs and advertisements, make it probable that there was an actual tree in the Churchyard. Any reference, by the way, to advertising in newspapers means a small announcement and not an illustrated display—a development which belongs to the modern world.

William Jellicoe's card was presumably designed towards the year 1750: when a mirror of this type appears in the auction room, it is rightly and invariably catalogued as "Chippendale," not because it was made by Chippendale, but because it resembles the designs published by him in his "Director" of 1754. I may be permitted once again to remind readers of this page that this elaborate pseudo-Chinese mannerism was not the invention of that great craftsman, but was a fashion that was "in the air" at the time in both France and England, and was exploited by Chippendale with great skill and ingenuity. The marvel is that we did not have an

English version of a Chinese building set up in the middle of London, so enthusiastic were our aesthetes about the middle of the century. Providence, however, saw to it that we can only boast of one, and that in the outskirts of town. When you next go to Kew, spare a thought for the architect of the Pagoda, Sir William Chambers; and when you next



2. AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY TRADESMAN'S CARD WHICH IS DATED BY AN ACCOUNT ON THE BACK AS HAVING BEEN IN USE IN 1738: AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT "JOHN BROWN AT THE THREE COVER'D CHAIRS AND WALNUT-TREE . . . MAKES AND SELLS ALL SORTS OF THE BEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE CHAIRS. . . ."

The quaint "blurb" on this card includes a mention of "Blinds for Windows made and Curiously Painted on Canvas, Silk or Wire: Where is good Choice, and best painted of any in London, none excepted." It then adds: "N.B. Upholsters work of all Sorts neat and Cheap."

pay your income tax, remember that he was also the architect of Somerset House. His admirers are never tired of extolling the latter as one of the finest buildings in London: they keep silence over the former. I have sufficiently bad taste to enjoy both; one as a masterpiece, the other as an entertainment—a foolish one, no doubt, but not wholly without charm.

As a prose-writer, I think we can give the palm to John Brown—there is something uncommonly attractive about his naïve sentence, "where is good Choice, and best painted of any in London, none excepted," followed by the afterthought, which serves so well to underline his argument—

N.B. Upholsters work of all Sorts neat and Cheap.

From the typographical point of view, William Jellicoe's card seems to me the best of these three: there is better spacing, fewer exuberant flourishes (so dear to the eighteenth-century engraver), and no Gothic lettering. None the less, all three are neat enough, well balanced, and make adequate and effective use of empty white space—a virtue which a good many of our modern advertisers still don't understand. I wonder sometimes why the antique dealer of to-day does not more frequently adopt this dignified and agreeable style for his bill-headings: certainly a few sign-boards of the character of James Rodwell's would add to the interest and gaiety of the streets. Offhand, I can think of one firm of silversmiths in Bond Street which displays this sort of sign, and only one. Nor need the picture-dealers despise the idea, for was not the finest and most famous sign-board in the world—that which hung outside the shop of Gersaint in Paris—painted by Watteau himself?—and what was not beneath the dignity of Watteau ought not to be beneath the dignity of a Royal Academician of this enlightened century.



3. THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY UPHOLSTERER FALLS IN WITH THE FASHION FOR CHINOISERIE ON HIS TRADE-CARD: A POLITE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT WILLIAM JELICOE "SUCCESSOR TO THE WIDOW SMITH" MAKES AND SELLS ALL SORTS OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS . . .; DATING FROM ABOUT 1750.



Monte Carlo

The faces of the dancers are eager and expectant. Every experience, however slight or however important, here touches a wider and deepened sensibility. For the life of Monte Carlo has quickened their senses, and herein, perhaps, is to be detected one secret of the perpetual and indescribable attraction of the place, not only for those new to it, but for those who, familiar with all the world and its most enchanting resorts, are elsewhere liable, from the very surfeit of their pleasures, to the onslaught of boredom. But never here.

Robert Sitwell

You may not be aware that twice weekly the return fare to Monte Carlo (including sleepers) is subject to considerable reduction.

Staying in Monte Carlo is not expensive even at the best hotels, where an extremely attractive feature, the "pension tournante," gives you the right to take your meals at the "Sporting Club" or the Café de Paris as well as in the hotel restaurants.



R B Willaumez

Of Interest to Women.

EXIGENCIES OF LIFE
DEMAND GLASSES.

Aiding the Sight.

In olden days, men as well as women postponed the wearing of glasses or spectacles as long as possible, as they thought these accessories had an aging effect and could not believe that they prolonged the life of the eyesight and were a protection. They regarded them merely as magnifying-glasses. Now all is changed, and their value is appreciated. Furthermore, the modern spectacle is a totally different affair to those of ancient lineage. They are particularly becoming. Theodore Hamblin, 15, Wigmore Street, have done much in bringing about this happy result. They are makers of spectacles to ophthalmic surgeons' requirements only, and they have a world-wide reputation for the accuracy with which the prescriptions are carried out—indeed, this is a necessity in coping with the exigencies of modern life. The sporting spectacles illustrated by the three photographs on the left are Hamblin's well-known field spectacles. By virtue of their special shape, they give the wide and uninterrupted field of view so essential for practically all sports. For such purposes, ordinary round or oval spectacles do not embrace a large enough field, the rim often coinciding with just the particular point of vision required. When fitted with "Salvoc" safety lenses, spectacles of this shape are invaluable for sports or games in which there is a risk of damage to the eyes by breakage. A few words must be said about bifocals, which are not generally needed until a man or woman has passed the age of forty. There are two lenses—one for reading and the other for distance—in each glass, but so perfectly are they blended that the line of demarcation is well-nigh invisible. There are a variety of frames in which these lenses are introduced.



Speclettes and Rimless Spectacles.

The contour of the face is always studied by Hamblin's when carrying out an ophthalmic surgeon's prescription. Particularly becoming are the rimless spectacle with Highway sides and bridge, worn by the model at the top of this page. The lenses are this firm's contour shape. They conform to the natural contours of the face. The locket pendant lorgnette seen in the picture below is regarded with the utmost favour by women who need something that is absolutely practical and at the same time unusual and decorative. When closed it forms a locket which may be attached to a fine gold or platinum chain. These locket cases are of extremely fine workmanship, and in many instances studded with real gems. Furthermore, there are others that are innocent of all decoration. The Speclettes held in the hand at the base of the page on the left are practical, portable, and folding. They may be attached to a silken cord or carried in a pochette or vanity-bag. To prevent the lenses becoming scratched, there are soft leather cases to accompany them. They occupy practically no space. Great consideration is given to the needs of schoolboys and girls, as it is realised that for them these aids must be comfortable and able to withstand hard wear. There are many troubles, including headaches, from which the younger generation suffer. They are frequently due to defective eyesight. Hamblin's declare that from time to time all children should have their eyes tested by an ophthalmic surgeon and his prescriptions accurately carried out.





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LAROLA SOAP, in Boxes of 3 Tablets 2/- Single Tablets 8d.

LAROLA FACE POWDER—Pink, White, Cream and Cream No. 2. Sealed boxes with Puff, 2/6.

LAROLA ROSE BLOOM (Rouge), the Natural Tint. Sifter Boxes with Puff, 1/- and 2/6 each.

Just as other parts of the system need their nourishment, so especially does your skin. The more care devoted to the skin; the more frequently the pores are cleared of their waste products, the sooner will the complexion revert to its natural youth and freshness. A few drops of Larola applied regularly provide just that necessary delicate tonic. Those who make a daily habit of using Larola keep their complexion free of blemish, their skin soft and beautifully smooth. Right throughout the year Larola is a welcome adjunct to the toilet of all ladies. Applied to hands and arms, Larola removes redness, roughness and chaps, enabling one to counteract the effect of wind, rain and bad weather.

1/6 & 2/6

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bottle

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Write for a copy of the interesting Larola booklet, "The Cult of Beauty," sent free



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A journey to Northern Africa would once have daunted any casual traveller. How different it is to-day with Algiers only 47 hours from London. You are whisked across the loveliest part of France in a fast luxurious train. At Marseilles up-to-date "Transatlantique" steamers ferry you over the blue Mediterranean to Africa. With the fogs of London hardly out of your lungs, you find yourself among orange groves and the shady gardens of Islam. All about you is the glamour of the "Unknown Continent" and the strange beauty of the East.

Cie. Gle.

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For the evening—The essence of all that an exclusive and individual perfume should be. Reveals, accentuates and reflects personality. Salut, an unforgettable, clinging perfume. A really "Distinctive" perfume in every sense of the word.

Schiap

For out of doors—Riding, golf, motoring and tennis are some of life's daily activities to which Schiap gives new charm. The sports-girl will appreciate this frank and refreshing perfume.

Soucis

For the day—Subtle, discreet, remarkably balanced. Creates instantly an atmosphere of captivating distinction. A perfect companion to bridge and tea parties, when visiting—in fact, on all occasions of taste.

Les Parfums de
Schiaparelli

21 PLACE VENDOME PARIS
6 UPPER GROSVENOR STREET, LONDON, W.1
AND AT ALL THE LEADING STORES

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

CARDIFF had the distinction of the first public presentation of the new Ford eight-cylinder 1935 models when the Ford Company opened an exhibition of all Ford products at Greyfriars Hall, Cardiff, from

fashion, and was originally done on a British car a couple of seasons ago. But it does add to the comfort of the passenger. Also the chassis now carries a roomier body on quite modern and distinctive lines, with a host of luxury appointments and fittings. Now its horse-power tax is reduced to £22 10s. in place of £30 per annum, its speed and comfort should

responsible authorities. This means the authority says "yes," and the A.A. proceed to provide and erect the signs out of their own funds. London is not an easy place in which to find your way when there is a cross-urban journey to make, and the A.A. sign-posted routes across London avoid the congested streets as much as possible. The A.A. have also issued a warning reminder that the high winds and colder weather are apt to make passengers in saloon cars close all the windows and travel in an unventilated car. The trouble is that very often the fumes from the engine, containing too much carbon dioxide, are apt to penetrate into the car, causing headaches, drowsiness, and impairing the driver's alertness in moments of possible danger. Carbon dioxide is a poisonous gas, and so fresh air to drive it out should be allowed into the car at intervals.

(Continued overleaf.)



READY TO ATTEMPT TO BEAT THE WORLD'S SPEED RECORD: "BLUE BIRD," THE WONDERFUL RACING CAR, AT DAYTONA; WITH SIR MALCOLM CAMPBELL (CENTRE) AND HIS MECHANICS.

Feb. 12 to 16. This Show was opened by the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, Mr. Alderman Donovan, J.P., before a large attendance of South Wales Ford dealers and the general public. Naturally the new model V-8 was the chief attraction, but to my mind the display of commercial vehicles was by far the most important, providing transport for practically every kind of trade. Ford cars are so good nowadays that I was rather sorry to notice a catch-phrase introduced as advertising improvements. This new Ford V-8 does not require the new term "centre-poise riding," coined by the advertising department, to sell it. Its performance sold the 1934 Ford V-8 and the improved performance will sell the 1935 model. Better riding comfort is provided for the rear-seated passengers by shifting the engine forward so as to permit the rear seats to be carried between the rear and front axles, and not over the back axle as previously. This has been done on dozens of other makes this year, so is simply following present

increase its sales among motorists who rather burked paying the higher tax last year. The farmers who attended Greyfriars Hall had a wide choice in farm vehicles and tractors to inspect with a view to purchase. Also both motor-boat enthusiasts and private-car owners were well catered for in the exhibits, as the power-units for boats and cars are many and varied.

London, at the moment of writing, is posted with A.A. signs directing the traveller to the British Industries Fair at Olympia and the White City. I do not know how motorists would get on without the help of these welcome sign-posts, specially erected by the Automobile Association in co-operation with the



SIR MALCOLM CAMPBELL'S NEW ATTEMPT ON THE WORLD SPEED RECORD AT DAYTONA: EXAMINING THE 12-IN. BLACK LINE LAID DOWN AS A GUIDE ON THE SANDS IN PLACE OF THE FLAGS USED PREVIOUSLY TO MARK THE COURSE.



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Kennington Service



PYORRHŒA?

—not me!

THIS MOTHER knows the value of healthy gums. Both she and her children have sound teeth in healthy bodies.

HER FIRST BABY. Before she had her first baby her gums became very tender, and her teeth gave her a lot of trouble. She asked her dentist's advice.

WHAT HER DENTIST TOLD HER. He explained that during the vital months, decay of the teeth and tenderness of the gums progress more rapidly than at any other time. Neglect at this period is a direct invitation to the dread Pyorrhœa germ, which lies hidden for years, and whose first visible symptoms are receding gums which bleed at a touch. An unhealthy gum condition can affect the unborn child's constitution. Healthy resistance to infection can only be maintained by regular care of the gums and sensible diet.

DARE YOU NEGLECT IT? The effects of gum neglect are tragic. Pyorrhœa means the loss of *good* teeth as well as bad, and a general poisoning of the whole system. Once Pyorrhœal symptoms are established, only a dentist can give you treatment—sometimes a long and disheartening business.

PREVENTION IS SO SIMPLE. Yet nothing is so easy to guard against as Pyorrhœa. Daily massage with Forhan's for the Gums keeps tissue firm and healthy—free from germs. And Forhan's, besides being a first-rate tooth-paste, contains those astringent and antiseptic properties necessary for the prevention of Pyorrhœa. Don't risk delay—get a tube to-day!

When next you see Forhan's displayed—buy then and there!

Forhan's
for the gums

FORHAN'S LIMITED, ALDWYCH HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2

Continued.]

During 1934, over 12,000 car-owners and motor-cyclists were either cautioned by the police or were summoned for offences in connection with number-plates, and in the large majority of cases the nature of the offence was that the plate was too dirty to be read. At this time of the year particularly, it is very easy for a number-plate to become obscured by mud after even a short journey; so, to avoid any form of trouble on this score, the Royal Automobile Club advises all car-owners and motor-cyclists always to have a piece of cloth handy and to wipe over both front and rear plates whenever



AT KENILWORTH CASTLE: A WOLSELEY 18 H.P.

This is a car of fine performance—fast; with excellent acceleration; and with many new features, including four-speed gear-box with synchromesh and free wheel.

an opportunity presents itself. The Club also announces, after enquiries made to the Ministry of Transport, that, until April 1 next, applicants who have not before held a driving licence may obtain a licence in the ordinary way, and may drive on the road without supervision. After April 1 next an applicant for a driving licence will first be given a provisional licence, which will entitle the holder to drive a car under the following conditions: (1) only when under the supervision of a person who has held a driving licence for at least two years, and (2) the vehicle being driven shall display on the front and back a plate seven inches square with the letter L in red on a white ground. This notifies other road users that a Learner is at the wheel. Then when the learner is ready he or she has to pass the official test before receiving a full licence. Thus driver's licences cost more. Five shillings for the provisional licence, seven shillings and sixpence the fee for the official test, and a further five shillings (if passed) for the driving licence itself; total payment 17s. 6d., in place of the present 5s. My advice is, do not wait for April 1. Get your licence now. At least you save five shillings, even if you have to pass an official test later, when you ask for a renewal next year.

The Annual Exhibition of the Royal Amateur Art Society is being held at 4, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1, on Feb. 25, 26, and 27; in aid of the East London Nursing Society, the Katherine Low Settlement, St. Mary's Convalescent Home (Birchington-on-Sea), and the Evelyn Convalescent Cottage, Wargrave. The exhibition will be opened by Viscount Ullswater at twelve o'clock on Feb. 25. A special feature will be the Loan Exhibition of Amateur Artists (1700-1880), and their portraits in miniature. This has been arranged by Dame Alice Godman, D.B.E., Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, and includes a drawing by the Princess Royal (Charlotte), daughter of King George III., a sketch by Queen Victoria, and also one of her as a little girl.

We much regret that, following a usually reliable source of information, we gave incorrectly the initials of the present Headmaster of Uppingham, Mr. John Frederick Wolfenden, in a note on the double-page coloured



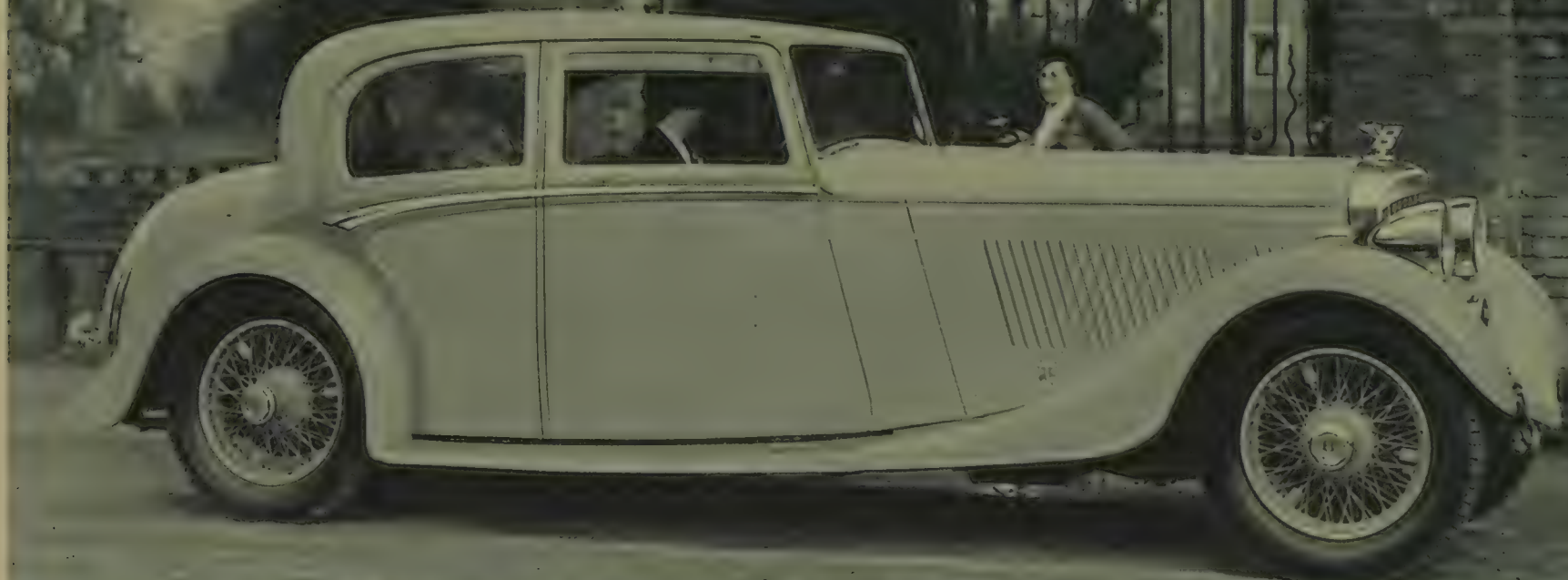
A CAR TO WHICH AN ENTIRELY NEW BODY HAS BEEN GIVEN:
THE 1935 VAUXHALL LIGHT-SIX SALOON.

The 1935 Vauxhall Light-Six Saloon has an entirely new body—more streamlined and with greater interior comfort. A luggage boot is built into the downswept tail, and the spare wheel is carried in this boot. New chromium-plated horizontal bonnet louvres are fitted and blend gracefully with the famous Vauxhall flutes. The Standard Saloon is priced at £205; the De Luxe Saloon with Vauxhall No-Draught Ventilation, at £225.

picture of the school buildings published in our last number. Mr. Wolfenden, who was appointed to the headship of Uppingham last year, was himself educated at Wakefield School and Queen's College, Oxford, where he gained high distinction. From 1929 to 1934 he was Fellow and Tutor in Philosophy at Magdalen College, Oxford, and he is the author of "The Approach to Philosophy." At Oxford he was in the University hockey team, 1927-28, and he afterwards played for England, 1930-33.

BENTLEY

The Silent Sports Car



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By C. AMBLER

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NOTES FROM A TRAVELLER'S LOG-BOOK.

By EDWARD E. LONG, C.B.E., F.R.G.S.

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN: GERMANY'S OLYMPIC WINTER-SPORTS GROUND.

IN a broad, sunny valley of the Bavarian Alps, surrounded by high mountains which shut out all cold winds and provide ideal winter-sports

conditions and a magnificent setting, lie the twin health resorts and winter-sports centres of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, where now winter sports are in full swing, and both places are full of visitors. Interest centres more than ever on Garmisch-Partenkirchen this year, in view of the fact that it has been selected as the rendezvous for the Fourth Olympic Winter Games, to be held next year. The Games are, as a matter of fact, being rehearsed there at the present time, in order to test the arrangements thoroughly. During the last decade there has been a great boom in winter sports in Germany. Old winter-sports centres have been brought up to date and new ones have been exploited, and Germany can now claim to have a thoroughly representative selection of winter-sports resorts, available for every kind of winter game, and at prices which are certainly popular ones; and there can be no doubt that, given good winter-sports weather, the Olympic Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen will be a huge success, and aid largely in establishing Germany's reputation as one of the leading countries for winter sports.

It is easy to understand why Garmisch-Partenkirchen has been selected for the Winter Olympic Games, because it is the most central winter-sports region in Germany for visitors from other lands. From this country, four routes are available—from London to Cologne, *via* Ostend, Flushing, or the Hook

of Holland, and thence *via* Frankfurt and Munich to Garmisch-Partenkirchen; or by way of Paris and Munich; and there will be a reduction of 50 per cent. on German railway fares. It will also be possible to make the journey by air, for a landing-place for aircraft about 2½ miles north of Garmisch-Partenkirchen is being prepared, and the German Lufthansa, and the air-lines associated with it, will grant a reduction of 20 per cent. on fares; and those who may wish to motor there from the coast will find good roads all the way. As for accommodation, a special Olympic tourist office has been created in Garmisch-Parten-



A UNIQUE SKI-ING GROUND IN GERMANY, AND THE HIGHEST SKI-ING DISTRICT IN EUROPE: A SKI-JUMP ON THE ZUGSPITZPLATT, IN THE BAVARIAN ALPS, NEAR GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, WHERE THE FOURTH OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES ARE BEING HELD NEXT YEAR.



WINTER SPORTS AT GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN: ICE-HOCKEY ON THE FINE ICE-RINK OF THE STADIUM WHICH HAS BEEN ERECTED FOR THE 1936 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES THERE.—[Photographs, German State Railways.]

kirchen for this purpose, and it is stated that 12,000 beds are available in Garmisch-Partenkirchen alone, whilst other well-known Alpine resorts in the immediate vicinity are expected to furnish about the same number.

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[Continued overleaf.]

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(Continued.)

and Oberjoch, are well-known centres in the Werdenfels district and the Bavarian Allgau; and those who do not mind staying at some little distance from Garmisch-Partenkirchen, but wish to see the Games, will find them attractive.

There are excellent opportunities for all kinds of winter sport in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. There are good nursery slopes for beginners in skiing, several mountains afford scope for easy and moderately difficult ski tours, and up at the Zugspitzplatt, to which one ascends by the famous Zugspitz Railway, there is a unique ski-ing ground nearly three square miles in area, which is the highest ski-ing district in Europe and always sure of good snow. There are ski-jumps for skilled jumpers and for beginners; bobsleigh and luge runs; and numerous rinks and mountain lakes for skating and ice-hockey.

For the Olympic Winter Games, there will be a special skating race-track on the beautiful Riessersee, whilst an artificial ice rink, 100 by 200 ft., with a fine large stadium and grand stand, has been erected nearby Garmisch for figure-skating and ice-hockey; the bob races will be held on the bob run above the Riessersee, reconstructed and modernised by a well-known expert. This bob run will be a mile long, with well-engineered curves, grand stands at the most interesting points, and a lift for competitors and their sleighs. The "Great Olympia Jump" on the Gudiberg, opened in 1934, and thoroughly tested, and with a speed of eighty and more kilometres per hour, will be used for the competitions in special jumping, whilst a "Small Olympia Jump" has been built up for the combination (langlauf and jump) competitions, a ski-ing stadium with grand stands for 100,000 spectators having been erected to view both jumps. This stadium will also be the starting and finishing point of the langlauf, endurance, relay, and army patrol races; the *abfahrt* and *slalom* ski competitions are to be held in the Kreuzeck district, the *abfahrt* from the Kreuzjoch, with a difference of level of over 3000 ft., over a track which includes great variety of ground; the *slalom* on a slope above the old Hausberg Jump.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"VICEROY SARAH," AT THE WHITEHALL.

THE author has painted a very attractive miniature of a vast subject, but many will regret the smallness of the picture. The Great Duke of Marlborough is a shadowy figure; and, while it is true that it is the battles of his wife, Sarah, we are invited to witness, it seems a mistake not to have produced a more striking representation of the greatest General of his time. It is with the petty intrigues of Court life that this play concerns itself—the efforts of Abigail Hill, afterwards Mrs. Masham, to wean the Queen's affection from her cousin, the Duchess of Marlborough. Miss Irene Vanbrugh, though lacking the dominating personality requisite for such a rôle, gave an excellent performance as the Duchess. Miss Olga Lindo was admirable as the sly Mrs. Masham. But the performance of the evening was given by Miss Barbara Everest as Queen Anne. Hers was an unforgettable study of a weak, stupid, good-natured woman. Her cheeks purple from drink, her swollen legs bandaged, she waddled about the stage, as pathetic as an overfed lapdog that has lost its mistress. With half-witted cunning, she drank brandy from a teacup, hoping so to escape detection. "Viceroy Sarah" is a good, if not striking play; but Miss Everest's performance makes it one that no keen playgoer, anxious to add another picture to his album of memories, should miss.

"BARNET'S FOLLY," AT THE HAYMARKET.

"Jan Stewer," whose West-country dialect stories, under the heading of "In the Carrier's Van," have been famous among Devonians throughout the world for the past thirty years, has written a pleasant comedy and gives a most amusing performance in it. There seems to be a limited market for folk plays, and it may be "The Farmer's Wife" and "Yellow Sands" have already skimmed the cream from it. At the fall of the curtain the author asked those who liked the play to send their friends, and those who disliked it—their enemies. Judging by the applause, few who have enemies will be seen in the theatre during the run of this piece. It is a naïve story of a farmer who is persuaded to put all of his money and credit into building a factory to act as a distributing centre for the produce of the district. Ruined by the failure of the farmers to co-operate, he is on the eve of being sold up when a fortuitous offer of £30,000 for the building brings down the curtain on a happy ending. Mr. H. K. Aylliff's production lacks atmosphere. Pure "Mummersetshire" (as the theatrical phrase has it) would have been better than the variety of dialects heard. "Jan Stewer," of course, spoke the authentic tongue of Uncle Tom Cobleigh and all. Miss Muriel Aked (very amusing as his fellow-servant) ignored the difficulty with what was either bland indifference or supreme ease. Mr. Herbert Lomas gave an excellent performance, while Miss Mary Jerrold sweetly suggested a South Kensington tea-party. Nevertheless, an entertaining little comedy.

THE REIGN OF KING GEORGE THE FIFTH.—(Continued from Page 286.)

preferred, it was said, to be known as Jix, a monosyllable worthy of a great comedian, the equal of Mutt or of Jeff") was "the Platonic idea of the suburban Conservative voter." Mr. J. H. Thomas will probably join the general chuckle when he reads of his cure for unemployment. "He seems to have remembered the system of Professor Coué, who a few years earlier had taught us to eliminate our evils by simply telling ourselves that we were getting better and better in every way, every day."

Symbol of this distracted and valiant England, the Sovereign has "reigned without governing" for a generation. There is not an intelligent man in the country, of whatever party or opinions, who would not admit that the task of a constitutional monarch, between the years 1910 and 1935, was as difficult and as anxious as any upon earth. During the present year, the men and women who have come, with their steadfast captain, through the thick times and the thin, will have an opportunity of showing what they think of the manner in which he has borne his heavy burden for twenty-five years. Meanwhile, we should scarcely recognise that man as a Briton who would not bear testimony, with Mr. Somervell, that "to be universally recognised throughout twenty-five years, through extremes of good and evil fortune, as the adequate representative of a great nation, is a singular triumph of personal character. No King ever reigned in a more restless and critical age, an age which has lost more of its faiths in things human and divine, and yet King George's manner of wearing his crown has never been unacceptable to any section of his subjects. . . . Indeed, the profound esteem in which the King and Queen are held is based upon the conviction of millions of simple people that they, and their whole family, really do care intensely about the welfare of their subjects and pursue it, year in and year out, by every means within their power." C. K. A.

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WE have had a glimpse of the handsome design for what will be known as the Crown Agents' series for the British Colonies. The die has been engraved on steel, and shows the profile of the King wearing the Imperial Crown, in a medallion framed by the Collar of the Order of the Garter. To the left of this is a vignette of Windsor



COLOMBIA: A COFFEE PLANTATION SCENE.

Castle, seen from the opposite side of the river. Forty-three colonies and Newfoundland will use this design, each in four denominations, in celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Accession. The stamps—176 in all—will be issued on May 6.

Australia issued a well-engraved stamp, the 1s. 6d. plum, for the postage rate on the Australia-England air mail. The inscription does not indicate its use for air mail, but the design, a Mercury after the famous Giovanni Bologna between two hemispheres, sufficiently betokens its destined purpose.

South American Presidents are paying courtesy visits to each other, and, having started the awkward practice of issuing stamps on such occasions, it has apparently got to be kept up, lest the visitor feel himself slighted. Brazil has just issued four values to acclaim the visit of President Terra of Uruguay. The designs, very crudely printed, show two females going forward side by side, against a background of (a) a rising sun and (b) an international bridge. Colombia has a new 5 centavos brown engraved



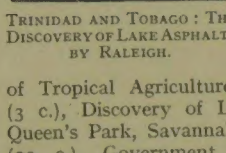
ECUADOR: EMBLEMS OF THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

and printed by the American Bank Note Co., and depicting a scene in a coffee plantation. Last month Czechoslovakia presented a portrait of Dvorak on a stamp; this has been followed by a pictorial, well executed, of a scene by the Czech artist Manes, and celebrating the centenary of the Czech national anthem, which goes by the name "Kde Domov Muj?" Some special small sheets of fifteen of these stamps have been printed with the words and

A new design for Ecuador owes its inspiration to a newer Art, in which we interpret wings, wires, and motor-tyres as emblems of the Guayaquil Office of Posts and Telegraphs. It is done in photogravure by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, of London, whose name runs through the paper as a watermark.

Mexico's long-expected pictorial issue presents an unusually interesting range of national themes ancient and modern. There are twenty-one of them altogether, of which the most striking and effective are the 10-cent. air mail showing the Temple of Teotihuacan, the 30-cent air mail, the Spirit of Flight, and, best of all, as an artistic production, the 10-cent express-letter stamp depicting an Indian archer.

The best of the British Colonial novelties this month are the new stamps of Trinidad, in the cents currency instead of sterling. Nine values from 1 cent to 72 cents, bi-coloured (except for the 48-cents grey). The printers, Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., started the game of mingling their border colours as tints in the central vignettes of intaglio stamps, often with pleasing effect: they have done so here. The designs show the First Boca (1 c.), the College



TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: THE DISCOVERY OF LAKE ASPHALTE BY RALEIGH.

of Tropical Agriculture (2 c.), Mt. Irvine Bay, Tobago (3 c.), Discovery of Lake Asphalte by Raleigh (6 c.), Queen's Park, Savannah (8 c.), Town Hall, San Fernando (12 c.), Government House (24 c.), Memorial Park (48 c.), and Blue Basin (72 c.).

Russia continues her excessive programme of commemorative stamps, which, according to most reports, are solely for export, and for sale at enhanced prices to visiting tourists. The latest set consists of ten stamps, and commemorates the rescue by aviators of the Tcheluskin scientific expedition in the Tchoukotsk Sea last year. They bear pictures of the scientists and their rescuers.



RUSSIA: THE ICE-BREAKER "TCHELUSKIN," AND CAPTAIN V. VORONOV.



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